REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,165.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander Betts, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1872.		Feb. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave Colombo	8
,, VINGORLA	31	,, Galle	9
,, Carwar ...Feb.	1	,, Negapatam	12
,, Mangalore	2	,, Pondicherry	13
,, Cannanore	3	,, Madras	15
,, Tellicherry	3	,, Coconada	17
,, Calicut	4	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Beypore	4	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	5	,, Gopaulpore	19
,, Allepey	6	,, False Point	20
,, Tuticorin	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

N.B.—The above Steamer will call at Vingorla if inducement offers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd February 1872, at noon.

Feb. 1872.		Feb. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH	21
,, Kurrachee	6	Arrive Fao	21
Arrive Guadur	7	,, Bushire	23
,, Muscat	9	,, Linga	28
		March.	
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Bunder Abbas	1
,, Linga	13	,, Muscat	3
,, Bushire	15	,, Guadur	5
,, Fao	17	Leave Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service, will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th January 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the 20th MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500	,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

THE fine Clyde built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Magowan Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages apply apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th February, and the MINERVA, 3,124 tons, on or about the 10th March.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13

The Imperial Mail Steamer MINERVA, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess, will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER MINERVA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£50 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£37 0	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£36 0	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Marseilles, is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Trieste and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4 to 5 days and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 15th January 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 29th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, (3 684 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 30th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA (1 616 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S Tomlin, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal.)

To be despatched next Month.

THE fine new s.s. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the s.s. Xantho.)

WALAMO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H. P. (Nom.)

THIS favourite Steamer will be again despatched on 28th January. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation (amidships) for a large number of First Class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess, and in table arrangements and otherwise everything will be done to insure the comfort of passengers. The Rates of Passage are as follow :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	£30	£20
To Liverpool	£50	£30

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board. Applications for passage to be made to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

N.B.—Will be followed by the well-known s.s. Orlando, leaving the end of February.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(*To be despatched hence on 31st instant.*)

THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship ROLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain Abbott.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
,, ,, to Liverpool	£50
2nd ,, to ,,	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ROLLO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. PENGUIN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO.,

BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted Resident Foreign and English Governesses ; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD and CO.

Have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the LIGHT-HOUSE, Colaba, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, and THURSDAY, the 1st February next,

THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Mostly made to order and nearly new,

AN ERARD'S SEMI-GRAND MAHOGANY PIANOFORTE,

Polished Plate Mirrors,

Elegant Time-pieces, Bronze Figure Clocks,

Candelabra, Ormolee, Bronze, and decorative articles, Bronze Statues, &c.,

Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs,

Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services,

Beautiful cut and moulded Glass,

Plated Goods,

CARRIAGES, Harness, &c., manufactured specially to order by first-class London Houses, and but little used,

An Aviary of Canaries and other rare Birds,

Parrots and Cockatoos with perches,

Brussels, Carpets, and Madras Cane Matting,

3 high caste ARAB HORSES going in double or single harness, and over 14-2½ hands,

Bullocks and Aden Cows,

Choice Plants, in tubs, pots, and vases.

The appointments of the Domestic Offices.

A quantity of Wines and Europe Stores, specially selected and imported direct,

And other Appointments of a first-class Establishment,

The Property of Henry Morland, Esq.

Full particulars will be published, Catalogues will be ready this afternoon, and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th January 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

Just Landed per Ship Jumna.

One new Canoe Barouche, painted lake and lined blue morocco with handsome plated lamps, pole and shafts, complete, by H. Lovell, London.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., on account of the concerned, the following packages saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane ex Codabux and Teazer—

2+ packages Sundries.

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the goods from the Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton Presses, Iron Tanks, Brass and Copper Pots, Dishes, Tongs, Ladles, Scales with weights, and a good number of other Utensils, Carts and Bullocks, Camels, &c., &c., at Oomrawuttee.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the late Runchordass Megjee, the abovementioned Brass and Copper Utensils, &c., &c.

Also, on the same day at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a messuage or shop standing thereon, situate in the large Sroff Lane, at Oomrawuttee, measuring guj —— in length and guj —— in width. It is bounded on the east by a road, and on the west by the temple of Duty Moorlidhur, and on the south by the shop of a Wo a and the house of a basket maker, and on the north by a road, and being opposite to the shop of Mohanlal Radhakisan.

Also, on the same day, at 5 P.M.

A lease of a piece of Inam land belonging to Sivchiram Gungadin, is let to Runchordass Megjee, deceased, at Rs. 60 per annum, it bears No. 61, and is 269 cubits in length and 250 cubits in breadth, it is bounded on the east by the ground of Balcrushna Jeram, on the south by the ground of Wora Jefferjee Haftoolabhai, on the west by the ground of Sivchiram Gungadin, on the north by the part of Soma Dhangar. The lease is dated the 11th day of July 1868, and extends the time for 25 years, that is from 1868 to 1893.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood and richly open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, handsome lated 6, 8, 10 and 12 Light Chandeliers by Nash, valuable Clocks, first-rate Musical Boxes, large Iron Safes, rich Ornaments, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Runchordass Megjee, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and THURSDAY, the 22nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One comfortable roomy Brougham, with shafts and pole, for a single or a pair of Horses.

One handsome English-built light Mail Phaeton with a fast-trotting handsome Australian Mare.

One Grey Arab, about 8 years old, nearly 15 hands high, a good harness Horse.

One Bay Arab Colt, 4 years old, about 14-1½, very high-caste.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th January 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29.

FIRST APPEARANCE

OF THE

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE

OF

JAPANESE JUVENILES,

IN THEIR WONDERFUL AND PLEASING ENTERTAINMENT.

These Model and Astounding Performances will consist of

STARTLING GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC EXERCISES,

WONDERFUL TRICKS IN JUGGLERY,

LIGHT AND HEAVY BALANCING,

THE GREAT LADDER AND TUB-ACT,

BRILLIANT POSES,

ASTOUNDING AND RAPID CHANGES.

JAPANESE PYRAMIDS

THE CELEBRATED

FLIGHT OF BUTTERFLIES.

For full particulars see Programmes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	2
Family Tickets, to admit 3	10	Pit	1
Stalls	3		

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LASHING BALES PRESSED by this Company during the current year will be received at the Office up to WEDNESDAY, the 14th February next.

Seventeen expert men to be allotted to each Press, and to be controlled by an efficient Muccadum to be permanently stationed at the Screws.

Tenders to be endorsed as such, and to state the rate per Bale. A deposit of Rs 3,000 to be paid as Security by the party whose Tender may be accepted.

By Order of the Directors,

BRICE, BROWN, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th January 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ACCELERATION OF THE THROUGH MAIL TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

On and after THURSDAY next, the 1st FEBRUARY 1872, and until further Notice, the following ALTERATIONS will take effect :—

The Down North-east Mail Train will leave Bombay at 10-30 A.M. as at present, but will reach Jubbulpore at 12 30 Noon on the following day, instead of at 1-30 P.M. as at present The East Indian Railway Train will leave Jubbulpore after the arrival of the Train from Bombay, and will reach Howrah for Calcutta at 9-30 P.M. on the following day, instead of at 12-0 Midnight as at present.

The Up North-east Mail Train will leave Jubbulpore as at present at 9-15 A.M., but will reach Bombay at 11-45 A.M., instead of at 12-15 P.M. as at present. The Mail Train of the East Indian Railway will leave Howrah at 10-30 P.M., and will reach Jubbulpore in time for Passengers to proceed by the Up North-east Train for Bombay or intermediate places.

The Down South-east Mail Train will leave Bombay as at present at 11 A.M., and Poona at 7-20 P.M., and will reach Raichore at 11-45 A.M. on the following day. The Madras Company's Train will leave Raichore after the arrival of the Train from Bombay, and will reach Madras at 8-45 A.M. on the following day.

The Up South-east Mail Train will leave Raichore at 12-30 Noon as at present, arriving at Poona at 4-50 A.M., leaving there at 5-20 A.M., and reaching Bombay at 12-1 Noon on the following day, instead of at 11-45 A.M. as at present. The Mail Train of the Madras Company will leave Madras at 3 30 P.M., and will reach Raichore on the following day in time for Passengers to proceed by the Up South-east Mail Train for Poona and Bombay or intermediate places.

Neither of the Companies undertake to detain their Trains for those of the other Company, although Passengers can usually expect to be able to proceed by Trains announced as running in connection with each other over the different Railways.

For further particulars see Company's Time Bill, dated 1st February 1872, exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th January 1872.

A COMPETENT SURVEYOR and LEVELLER REQUIRED for a month or 6 weeks. Salary Rs. 200 a month. One accustomed to Irrigation Works preferred. Apply to Executive Engineer, Akola, West Berar.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S Fine Old BRANDIES, in three qualities.

Dean Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell	at Rs. 25	per Dozen.
Do. Carbonell & Co	,, 30	,,
Do. J. Sandback & Son's	,, 24	,,
Do. Warehope, Moodie, & Hope's	,, 24	,,
Do. M. P. Guimaraens & Son's	,, 20	,,
Do. do. old pale dry	,, 28	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils ...Pts.	,, 21	,,
Do. do. ...Qts.	,, 41	,,
Do. do. Magnums	,, 82	,,
Do. Arthur H Browning's ...Qts.	,, 30	,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co's superior Qts.	,, 24	,,
Do. Boutelleau & Co. 3 Daggers	,, 16	,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	,, 13	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Best Electro-Plated

FISH KNIVES AND FORKS

in cases of 12 or 18 with Helpers,

at

Rs. 54, 60, 65, 70, 130, 140, 150, 180 and 200.

Fish Helpers,

at, each pair,

Rs. 14, 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 28, 32, 36 and 40.

Electro-Plated Ware

of every description, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

NOTICES.

MR. RICHARD WILLIS having retired from our Firm, his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY therein CEASED on 31st DECEMBER last.

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

ANY persons having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant GEORGE HASTINGS TURNER, R. E., are directed to forward the same to the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, or no notice will be taken of them.

J. H. REYNOLDS, Lieut.-Col., President, Committee of Adjustment.

Dhoolia, 21st January 1872.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December 1871, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, will be PAYABLE, on application, on and after the 23rd INSTANT.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th January 1872.

NOTICE TO CONNOISSEURS OF FINE AMERICAN TOBACCO.

THE Undersigned, Sole Agent for Western India of George Campbell & Co , begs to announce that about the 1st proximo will be received, *via* Liverpool, per Steamer STIRLING, an Assorted Shipment of 47 packages VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, comprising several of the Brands whose reputation has been established in other Markets.

JAMES BOGIE.

Bombay, 16th January 1872.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP and FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Company, at the rate of RUPEES TWO and ANNAS FOUR per Share, will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of the Company, No 1, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of February 1872, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Distribution Certificates should be produced and delivered up at the time of applying for the distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the payment of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Distributions of Assets are requested to apply for same at once. otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidators may be advised.

SORABJEE FROMMURZE, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th January 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY,—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 820 of 1867.

MADHOWJEE DAYAL and PRAGJEE DAYAL, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in Mungoo Senoy Street, in the Island of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

NURROTUM NARRONJEE, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Gaiwadi, in the Island of Bombay ; DWARKADASS NARRONJEE ; NANDIBAI, widow of the late Narronjee Jetha, deceased ; and DEVCOREBAI, widow of the late Dayal Narronjee, deceased, respectively, Hindoo Inhabitants, and residing in the above mentioned Mungoo Senoy Street ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of Reference made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 2nd day of April 1868, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the ESTATE of the late NARRONJEE JETHA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, in the pleadings in this Suit mentioned, who died at Benares on or about the year 1848, or affecting the ESTATE of DAYAL NARRONJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, (eldest son of the said Narronjee Jetha, deceased,) in the Pleadings in this Suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the 7th day of November 1861, are hereby required to file such Claims, in writing, in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be precluded from any benefit under the said Order.—Dated this 16th day of January 1872.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE, Solicitors for Plaintiff, Madowjee Dyal.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

TILE MANUFACTORY, MANGALORE.

The Undersigned begs to draw the attention of all Builders, Contractors, &c., to the

FLAT (GROOVED) AND RIDGE TILES,

manufactured by Messrs. PFLEIDERER AND RIEHM, Mangalore, which are superior in every way to the usual common Country-made Tiles.

For economy and durability he is confident they are unsurpassable, and will recommend themselves to every one who uses them.

For Roofs covered with them a saving of 1/3rd is effected on Rafters alone, and more than ½ on the Reepers.

300 of these Tiles will cover an area of 200 square feet, whereas 3,000 of the Country Tiles would be required for the same surface.

If carefully laid on, they efficiently prevent all leaking and do not require the periodical changing and turning as the Country Tiles do.

The Undersigned is prepared to receive Orders for the above as Sole Agent for the Manufacturers in Bombay.

SAMPLES ON VIEW.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

SQUARE PIANOS BY SCHIEDMAYER, OF STUTTGART, Seven Octaves, solid Mahogany or solid Walnut Wood, made expressly for the Climate of India.

The PIANOS imported by Mr. N. during the last seven years from the above Makers have given general satisfaction, and he has every confidence that those now on hand will likewise meet with the approval of the Public. The Pianos have been improved in various points, and Mr. N. ventures to say that every purchaser will not only be pleased with the clear and full tone of the Instrument, but also with its durability and moderate price.

Rs. 575 net Cash.

PIANO STOOLS, English made, richly carved, with Patent Metal Screw, the Seats covered with Morocco Leather ; Rs. 22 to 25.

PIANO REQUISITES.

Hammer and Damper Felt, Strings, Tuning Forks and Keys.

HARMONIUMS,

BY TRAYSER, OF STUTTGART.

SOLID OAKWOOD CASE ; made to stand the Climate of India, as proved by importations of Harmoniums, by above Makers, during the last 15 years.

These Harmoniums have an arrangement for excluding rats and vermin from the interior.

J. NEUBERG.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for the annual Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained, Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN, Manager.

156, Leadenhall Street, } LONDON.
23, Regent Street, }
10, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

BATH AND WITNEY BLANKETS.

SIX QUARTER, OR CHILD'S COT.

No.	Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price, each.	Price, per Pair.
1	5 ft.	3 ft. 6 in.	3 lbs.	Rs. 7	Rs. 13-8

EIGHT QUARTER, OR SMALL COT.

No.	Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price, each.	Price, per Pair.
2	5 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	3½ lbs.	Rs. 4	Rs. 7-8
3	5 9	4 6	4	4-8	8-8
4	5 9	4 6	4¼	6	11-8
5	5 9	4 6	4½	6-8	12-8

NINE QUARTER, OR SINGLE COT.

No.	Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price, each.	Price, per Pair.
6	6 ft. 7 in.	5 ft.	5½ lbs.	Rs. 6-8	Rs. 12
7	6 7	5	6¼	8	15
8	6 7	5	6½	9	17-8

TEN QUARTER, OR SMALL DOUBLE COT.

No.	Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price, each.	Price, per Pair.
9	7 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 10 in.	5½ lbs.	Rs. 8	Rs. 15-8
10	7 6	5 10	6½	9	17-8
11	7 6	5 10	7	11	21-8

ELEVEN QUARTER, OR DOUBLE COT.

No.	Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price, each.	Price, per Pair.
12	8 ft. 3 in.	6 ft. 4 in.	8 lbs.	Rs. 8-8	Rs. 16-8
13	8 3	6 4	8½	9	17-8
14	8 3	6 4	8¾	11	20
15	8 3	6 4	9	11-8	21
16	8 3	6 4	9¾	12-8	24
17	8 3	6 4	8¼	14	27

TWELVE QUARTER, OR LARGEST DOUBLE COT.

No.	Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price, each.	Price, per Pair.
18	9 ft. 3 in.	7 ft. 4 in.	10½ lbs.	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 24
19	9 3	7 4	11½	16	31
20	9 3	7 4	13	18	35

TERMS :—TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,

9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23 RAMPART ROW,

(Late of Hummum Street,)

BOMBAY.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts :—

Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coating.

West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers			...Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality	ditto	ditto ...	... ,, 26
Fancy Silk Mixed	ditto	ditto ...	... ,, 30

Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.

Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.

Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.

Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Has much pleasure in announcing to the LADIES of BOMBAY, POONA, and OUT-STATIONS that an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY has just been opened at both her Establishments in Bombay and Poona.

HATS—Ladies' and Children's, handsomely trimmed in Straw and Felt ; also untrimmed.

HATS—Handsome Millinery Hats.

BONNETS—In the Latest Style Millinery, Chip and Straw.

BONNETS—For Infants, in Satin and Silk.

FRISSETTE—The "Scarborough," &c., in all shades. Hair Nets to suit.

RIBBONS—Specially selected.

TRIMMINGS—The most Fashionable and various.

JACKETS—"La Polonaise," "Postillion," &c., in every variety of material.

SILKS AND SATINS—In soft shades, specially selected ; also dark colours.

OUTFITS—Ladies' Underlinen, Stockings, Dressing Gowns, Cloaks, Boots, Slippers, &c., &c.

OUTFITS—Children's, complete.

COSTUMES—In "Satinue"—"Batiste" and "Mohair," in all colours and styles.

CRINOLINES—"Dolly Vardens," "Duplex," "Express," &c., &c.

LACES—Honiton, Duchesse Point Mechlin, &c., Real and Imitation.

GLOVES—Ladies' Gent's, and Children's.

FLOWERS—best French.

WEDDING—Dresses, Wreaths, Bouquets, Veils, &c.,—a handsome variety.

MOURNING—In all material, Sets in Black and White.

BALLS—Every description of requisites, Dresses, Fans, Ornaments, &c., &c.

All Orders receive prompt and particular attention.

Fresh Supplies received by each successive Mail.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND, per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and Choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.

CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.

Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.

FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.

THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.

THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.

PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.

ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.

White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.

MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.

Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.

Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE-TIES.

LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,

REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.

GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK SENT ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Bhangy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size ; also length of skirt in front. in inches ; size round waist, in inches ; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches ; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

PURE WATER.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

The only Filter that will purify water

Constantly and Abundantly.

No. 1, Rs. 20 ; No. 2, Rs. 28 ; No. 3, Rs. 38.

No. 1 with Wicker covering for Travellers, Rs. 22.

A discount of 10 per cent, Cash with Order.

A Pamphlet, descriptive of the discovery, with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities, post-free on application.

The Undersigned will be glad to send the above.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Ex WALAMO,

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

BEST GRUYERE CHEESE,

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

BOTH THE ABOVE ARE IN CUT.

WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,

VIRGINIA RETURNS,

AND

LATAKIA.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.

McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.

Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.

Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.

Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.

Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.

Corrugated Iron.

Jim Crows.

Smiths' English Bellows.

Floor Cloth.

Rollers, Skins.

Bundling Twine.

Paint Oil, of various sorts.

Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.

Patent Water Closets.

Traversing Screw Jack.

Belting of sizes.

Clear Cloth.

Paper for Mill use.

Iron Tanks of sizes.

Fire Bricks.

Perforated Zinc Sheets

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

TRAVELLING BAGS,

Trunks, and Portmanteaux :

of the best London manufacture.

Courier Bags ;

Of Canvas, bound with leather, and of Calf or Morocco leathers ; with covered frames, double action locks, outside patch pockets, with Spring fastenings, and strong Straps, Buckles, Swivels, and Rings ; at each

Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-8, 6, 6-8, 7, 7-8, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

Ladies' Hand Bags,

Of Morocco, lined with roan, and same finish as last ; at each Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-8, 6, 6-8, 7, 7-8, 8, 9, 10, 10-8 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.

Overland Hand Bags,

to open square ;

Of same materials and finish as last, at, each

Rs. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, and 40.

Sealskin Bags ;

Of the "Princess Alice" (waist band) and ordinary hand patterns ; finished with ormolu frames and watered silk linings.

Charming Presents ; at, each

Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 36, and 40.

Despatch & Dressing Bags ;

Of Morocco or Russia, completely and handsomely fitted for

Ladies or Gentlemen,

at, each

Rs. 80, 90, 100, 112, 120, 125, 135, 140, 170, 180, 190, and 200.

The Gladstone Bag,

or

Expanding Portmanteau,

Of real Cowhide ; a most convenient and handsome companion for Travellers : at, each

Rs. 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 36, and 40.

Bullock Trunks ; Money Bags ;

Carpet Bags ; Overland Trunks ;

Linen Bags ; Railway Trunks ;

Pocket Books ; Purses and

Travellers' Requisites

of every description, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

THIS SEASON'S GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of GOODS, which is replete with the latest Novelties in all the Departments.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz	60 0
	Badham's White Shirts, per doz	60 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6 8
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	West End, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Travelling Suits.	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	15 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12 8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5 8
	Black Felt Isis	6 8
	Black Felt Worthing	6 8
	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6 8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16 8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	15 0
SOLA TOPEES	A large Assortment of best-made Sola Topees.	
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2 0
	Best Clarence	2 0
	Best Cantab	2 0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
	White Dress Ties ....From 8 Ans. to	1 0
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.	

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND CO.,

22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

JOONAS TYEB,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, AND CLOTHIER, HABIT MAKER, HATTER, AND HOSIER, &c., &c., &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he is now receiving and selling his Fresh Goods for the Season, giving value and satisfaction unprecedented in India.

In the following lists the first Cash Column shows the lowest net cash prices for the Cheapest Goods, and the second, the prices of named articles of the very best material and workmanship procurable ; many at intermediate prices to be had at value unusually good :—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Super Black Dress Coats	32 8 to	65 0
,, Frock ,,	32 8	65 0
,, Dress Vests	5 8	12 0
,, Doeskin Trousers	11 0	26 0
Fancy Coating Morning Coats	15 8	45 0
,, ,, Vests	5 8	10 8
,, Doeskin Trousers, extra	10 8	23 0
Whipcord Riding Trousers, strongly recommended	16 0	18 0
Tweed and Melton Morning and Shooting Coats	22 0	40 0
,, ,, Vests	5 0	9 8
,, Trousers	7 0	18 8
,, D. B. Sacs	13 0	32 0
Fancy Vests, in great variety	4 8	13 0
Best Washing Cochin Cloth, checked and striped.		4 0
Best American Drill Trousers		3 8
,, English ,,		5 0
,, Linen Drill ,,		7 0
,, Coloured Fancy ,,		10 0
Drill and Khakee Suits	8 0	23 0
Dress Dinner Jackets [best longcloth]	3 0	3 8
Ladies' Riding Habits	35 0	65 0

To Military and Naval Uniforms the best attention is given, they are well got up, and sold at equally moderate prices.

HAT DEPARTMENT

Is well stocked with superior Goods from the best Manufacturers purchased with ready cash on the most favourable terms, and being sold off at the lowest possible profits, comprising—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Regulation Helmets and Chains		18 0
Ellwood and Christy's White Helmets	13 0 to	15 0
Ellwood's Hunting Hats		14 0
,, Solar Topies		14 0
,, Dress Hats (best silk)	10 0	12 0
Drab Shell Hats	4 0	6 0
Black and Drab Felt Hats	5 0	7 0
Paramatta Hats	4 0	6 0
Cork Hats	4 0	6 0
Tweed Hats	3 0	4 0
Blue and Coloured Balmoral Scotch Caps	2 8	4 0

Each of the above in all the prevailing and most fashionable Shapes.

HOSIERY.

J. TYEB gives special attention to this department in every detail, and defies competition for excellency of Goods at his selling rates ; he has always a good selection to choose from, and would beg to call attention to his Comfortable, Absorbing, and Unshrinkable Oxford Cloth Shirts, correctly cut, and so substantially made as to be almost proof against the ravages of the dhobies. Made to order, each Rs. 5-6, or per dozen, Rs. 60.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Silk and Wool Shirts, (each)	7 0 to	8 0
All-Wool (thoroughly shrunk), each	5 0	7 0
Dress Shirts	4 0	7 0
Plain Shirts, Good Longcloth		3 0
Print Shirts, Fancy Patterns	2 8	3 0
Merino Pants..........Each, Rs. 4-6, or per dozen	48 0	
Lamb's Wool Pants, each	4 0	5 0
Merino Undershirts, per dozen	15 0	48 0
Merino Half Hose	12 0	15 0
Silk and Wool Undershirts	48 0	72 ,,
White Cotton Half Hose	4 0	9 0
Striped Cotton Half Hose	12 0	15 0
Brown Cotton Half Hose	7 0	9 0
Woollen Knickerboker Hose	36 0	48 0
Best Threefold Linen Collars, all Shapes	4 6	5 0

Hemmed and Dressed Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Studs, Links, Braces, Belts, Clasps, Badges, Riding Gloves, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

TRUNK DEPARTMENT

Contains the cheapest and best assortment in Town, comprising—

Solid Leather.

Fancy Leather.

Air-tight Cases.

Coat and Uniform Cases.

Hat Cases.

Ladies' Overland.

Dress Boxes.

Courier Bags, Straps, &c.

By Best Makers, all sizes, conveniently and tastefully designed, and at very moderate prices.

FURNITURE.

A large assortment of English-made Easy Overland Chairs, of various shapes and prices, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 ; Beds, Bedding, Quilts, Rugs, Scotch and Clan Tartan Mauds, English and Broach Damask Table Covers and Napkins, Towels, Curtains, &c., &c.

Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas and Sunshades, Walking Sticks. Best Riding and Hunting Whips, Spurs, Saddles, Knee Caps, &c.

Also a variety of New and Second-hand Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers, of the best quality, are being daily sold at exceedingly low prices by

JOONAS TYEB,

11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Land shares weak. A lot of Colaba shares were sold Rs. 1,410.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	670
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	195
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 n'.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	89
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,410
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	119
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	760
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	355

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,400
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,440
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	815
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	260
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,525
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	1,800
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,010
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	860
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,450
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,700

* Per share for the half-year

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 3 16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 5 16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	217

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	109¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	101½
Four per cent	98¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	111
Do. Do. Market Rate	111
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92¾
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	123 xc.

KHAMGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for 8 days ended 31st December 1871.

KHAMGAUM.	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	86 13 8	71
Goods	293 9 11	57
Electric Telegraph	1 7 5	0
Total	381 15 0	128
OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Passengers	124 5 2	38
Goods	446 5 4	106
Electric Telegraph	1 10 10	0
	572 5 4	144

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned Sales are reported to have been effected yesterday by European houses :—

PIECE GOODS.

		Rs. A. P.
3,000 pieces Grey Madapollams,	32 inch 24 yds. 3 lbs.	2 2 0
500 T. Red Cambrics,	24 ,, 28 ,, 3 lbs.	4 5 6
900 ,, ,, ,,	24 ,, 28 ,, 3 lbs.	4 8 6
1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings,	40 inch 39 yds. 7 lbs.	4 11 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7½ lbs.	5 7 0
2,000 ,, ,, Cambrics	50 ,, 24 ,, 5¼ lbs.	3 10 0
4,000 ,, ,, Shirtings	40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ lbs.	5 8 0
750 ,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	4 14 6
500 ,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 8 lbs.	5 8 6
600 ,, ,, ,,	50 ,, 39 ,, 10 lbs.	7 4 0
1,500 ,, W. Tanjibs	34 ,, 20 ,, -	1 10 6

COTTON.

10 candies New Broach (ready)	Rs. 261½
50 ,, Old Veerumgaum ,,	,, 227
[illegible] ,, Oomrawuttee ,,	,, 201
50 ,, [illegible]	[illegible]
50 ,, New Broach M. G.	
200 ,, Dhollera (10th May)	,, 251

YARNS.

3,300 lbs. T. R. Twist, No. 30/60	As. 25½
3,000 ,, Saffron Colour 40	,, 13½

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 4 casks glassware and 65 crates earthware, Nanjee Canjee; 20 cases slates, Bhoymeeya Heptoola; 75 boxes soap, Allybhoy Ameeroodin.

FROM LONDON.

Nelson, 20 cases sewing thread, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.; 17 cases old tom, Bamonjee Manocjee Puntheky.

Pembrokeshire, 90 cases kerosine oil, Aldridge & Co.; 30 cases matches, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

Walamo (s), 3 cases tobacco, J. Neuberg; 16 cases oilmanstores, Currimbhoy Jellabhoy.

Ardgowan, 6,626 flooring boards, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 75 casks ale, T. Hammond & Co.; 50 cases soap, Cassum Abdool Rahoman.

Roodee, 1 butt sherry, Payne & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Graeme, 54 bales cotton, Callianjee Narunjee; 100 cwts horns, Hajee Mahomed Metha; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart & Co.

Sam Mendel, 150 bales cotton, E. S. Nandershaw; 150 bales cotton, Gocaldass Shamjee.

Manilla, 22 bales cotton, Manorbhoy Luckmedass.

Violet (s), 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 14 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 7 bales hides skins, H. F. Soares; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Walamo (s), 85 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha & Co.; 600 bundles coir yarn, J. P. Cornforth & Co.; 50 bales wool, Damoder Mathooradass.

Rollo (s), 150 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Goculdass; 50 bales wool, Dhumroy Vussondass; 135 bales cotton, Pooruninull Chimniram; 15 bales wool, Hurry Thackersey; bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.; 72 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey; 30 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum; 50 bales wool, Megjee Naronjee; 2,310 bundles coir yarn, Geerdhur Mooljee; 8 tons old iron, Saick Mahomed Esoofally.

China (s), 300 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 25 bales wool, Pursotum Megjee; 100 bales wool, Canjee Megjee; 150 bales wool, Canjee Megjee.

Penguin (s), 160 cwts horns, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 111 packages wet dates, Fazala Khakey; 300 packages wet dates, Enderjee Moonsee; 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ivanhoe, 101 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 11 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 600 bundles galls, Canjee Jetha.

City of Cashmere, 600 bundles gingelly seed, S. Tyebjee & Co.

Glewavon, 100 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

China (s), 51 bales cotton, Heerjee Needhore.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China (s), 100 bags coffee, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

China (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia (s), 150 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 448 bags paper, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Australia (s), 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.; 1 bundle shawls, and 1 box tea, Ahmed Esseoshaw.

FOR HONGKONG.

Patna (s), bales mule twist, Eduljee Framjee & Co.

Orissa (s), 60 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 12 chests M. opium, Hummutram Hurdewdass.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH JANUARY.

London..	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.
Overland Steamers		£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Juliana	Nacoda	Damaun, Jan. 22.
	Prince Leopold	Irvin	Liverpool, Sept. 15.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	M. S. Elphinstone (s).	Raffin	Coast and Kattywar.

The ship The Foundling, Varian, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Penguin, to Liverpool.

Ship William Stewart, to Rangoon.

Brig Momedally Cadurbux, to Jaffna and Tuticorin.

Schooner Goolnar, to Mozambique.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 25th Jan., 6-52 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

TRINCOMALEE, 25th Jan., 9-15 A.M.—H. M. S. Daphne from Aden arrived.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 25th Jan., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 25th Jan., 1-36 P.M.; via Turkey, 23rd Jan., 2-38 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 24th Jan., 8-45 P.M.; via Turkey, 24th Jan., 4-23 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—25th JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 25th January, 1-36 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 4 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th January, 2-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 24th January, 8-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 23 minutes.

Via Turkey, 23rd January, 5-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 42 hours 56 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th January, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 24th to 9 P.M. of the 25th January 1872 is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 34	0 10
,, Kurrachee	2 45	0 4
,, Madras	2 12	0 22

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 25.

Johnstone, M.D., Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, I. M. S., on duty, from Deolalee.

Teed, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25.

Bean, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Deolalee.

Paske, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, to rejoin, to Mirzapore.

Wilson, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Sheppee, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt. G. R. B. Drummond, Genl. List, Bom. Inf., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lt.-Col. W. T. Chitty, Military Accountant, is allowed privilege leave for sixty days, from the 29th inst.

In consequence of the change in the date of the departure of the Overland Mail, the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency will in future assemble every Monday and Thursday.

Surg.-Maj. Wyllie, Civil Surg., Ahmedabad, performed the duties of Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hosps., Indian Medl. Dept., N. Div. of the Army, from 23rd Nov. to 31st Dec. 1871.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt.-Cols fom the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps—Maj. Cyril Jackson Prescott and Maj. Edmund Lewin Taverner, 17th January 1872.

The following Extract (para. 2) of a Despatch from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, dated 29th Dec. 1871, No. 104, is published for general information :—

"2. The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Col. E. Thompson, 6 months.

Maj. C. E. Naylor, 6 months.

Maj. W. Dickinson, C.S.I., 6 months.

Maj. W. C. Lester, 3 months.

Capt. J. Brown, 6 months.

Capt. H. B. Edwards, 6 months.

Surg. Maj. F. G. Joynt, 3 months.

Conductor R. Barton, 6 months."

The following promotions in the Comst. Dept. are made, vice Capt. G. E. Harris, Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl. first class, to have effect from the 27th Nov. 1871 :—

Maj J. S. D. Bolton, Actg. Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl. first class, to be confirmed in that grade.

Capt. F. P. Worthy, Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl. third class, to be Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl. second class, continuing to act as Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl. first class.

Capt. W. Luckhardt, attached to the Comst. Dept., to be Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl. third class, continuing to act as Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl. first class.

Consequent on the return of Maj. E. L'Estrange, Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl. first class, from furlough, the following promotion and reversions are made in the Comst. Dept. from 16th Dec. 1871 :—

Maj. E. L'Estrange, Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl. first class, to be Acting Asst. Comsy. Genl. first class.

Capt. R. T. Clarke, Actg. Asst. Comsy. Genl. first class, to revert to the grade of Actg. Asst. Comsy. Genl. second class.

Maj. C. Clements, Actg. Asst. Comsy. Genl. second class, to revert to the grade of Actg. Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl. first class.

Maj. L. M. Davies, Actg. Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl. first class, to revert to the grade, of Actg. Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl. second class.

Maj. A. M. Shewell, Actg. Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl. second class, to revert to the grade of Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl. first class.

Lt. T. Teed, Actg. Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl. first class, to revert to the grade of Actg. Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl. second class.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 785 of 1869, when passages to England are not available in a troop ship, Government vessel, or hired transport, for British officers entitled to the same at the public expense, passages shall be engaged for them in a steamer of the P. & O. Company under the contract between the British Government and that Company.

2. When a passage cannot be provided or engaged for an officer in the manner above described, he will be granted the average cost of a passage to England, which for the present will be the rate charged by the P. & O. Company for a contract passage, from which the Paymaster will recover messing contribution at the regulated rate for the probable number of days of the voyage.

3. To enable the Paymaster to do this the following certificate must be furnished to the officers concerned by the officer of the Qr. Mr. Genl's. Dept. at the Presidency :—

"Certificate.

No passage is available in a troop ship, Government vessel, or hired transport for (here insert the officer's name and corps), nor can one be engaged for him under the contract with the P. and O. Company.

Asst. Quarter Master General."

Consequent on the return of Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl. first class, from furlough, the following promotion and reversions are made in the Comst. Dept. from 22nd Dec. 1871 :—

Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl. first class, to be Actg Depy Asst. Comsy Genl. second class.

Maj. R. H. M. Van Heythuysen, Actg. Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl. second class, to revert to the grade of Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl. first class.

Capt. J. Hibbert, Actg. Sub-Asst. Comsy Genl. first class, to revert to the grade of Actg. Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl. second class.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Hormusjee, Acting Third Extra Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. F. D. Melvill and H. M. Scott respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad on the 15th inst., before office hours, and on the same day Mr. Scott made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

Mr. J. W. Walker assumed charge of his appointment as Actg. Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad on the 17th inst., and on the same day made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866. [illegible] inclusive.

Capt F. J. Wise, District Supt of Police, Canara, has passed an examination in the Canarese language, according to the test prescribed in Govt Notification of the 12th Aug 1863.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee received charge of his duties as Supt of the Common Jail of Bombay from Mr. C. Lake, on the 20th inst.

Mr. A. C. Watt, Actg Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from 9th March 1872.

Mr. H. J. Parsons, Actg Asst Judge of Rutnagherry, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Judge and Session Judge of Rutnagherry from 3rd to 10th Dec 1871, both days inclusive.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Salmon, C. S., having returned to the Presidency on the 16th ult, the unexpired portion of the 12 months' furlough granted to him is cancelled.

Major A. T. Moore, V. C., is confirmed, with effect from the 1st inst, in his acting appointment of Inspr-in-Chief under the Cotton Frauds Act. He will continue to act also as Cotton Commr during the absence of Dr. Forbes.

Mr. W. Wilkins, Asst Settlement Officer, Left Bank Districts, Sind, has been appointed, with effect from 1st Dec last, to act as Depy Settlement Officer, Left Bank Indus Survey, during the absence of Capt Fisher, appointed to act as Settlement Officer, Right Bank Indus Survey.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Q. Pigot, B. A., barrister-at-law, has been appointed Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Principal, Elphinstone High School, having resumed charge of his appointment on the 22nd ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 26th May 1870 is cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. C. Walford, M.A., having returned from furlough, is attached for duty at the Cathedral until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification of the 17th inst., Lt. J. Brebner, late I. N., took charge of the office of Shipping Master on the 18th idem, before noon.

Mr. Walker, Depy. Shipping Master, acted as Shipping Master, and Mr. J. B. Henriques acted as Depy. Shipping Master, from the 26th Dec. 1871 to the 17th Jan. 1872.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 11th January 1872.

The following transfers of officers of R A have been notified from the War Office :—

Col C. T. Du Plat, from 8th to 5th Brigade.

Col A. F. Connell, from 5th to 13th Brigade.

Ens James de Hoghton, 2nd Batn 10th Foot, having recently arrived from England, will proceed to join his Regt in Burmah, on duty, at the public expense.

The following removals are ordered :—

Asst Surg T. Symons from B-D Brig R H A, Bangalore, to Medl charge of Depot, Ramandroog, on the 28th Feb. vice Lowe, under orders to embark from Bombay on 12th March.

Staff Asst. Surg. R. W. Lowe from Medl charge Depot, Ramandroog to Bombay, when relieved, at public expense, to report himself to Inspr-Genl. Mouat, C. B., by 10th March for orders.

Staff Asst. Surg. T. Kingston, from Depy. Inspr-Genl.'s Dept., Mysore Circle, to attached to B-D Brig, R. H. A., during Dr. Symon's absence.

Staff Asst. Surg. D. H. B. Anderson, from Depy. Inspr.-Genl.'s Dept, Mysore Circle, to Medical charge of Female Hospl. when ordered by Depy. Inspr.-Genl, Mysore Circle, vice McCrystal under orders for England.

Asst. Surg. E. McCrystal from Medl. charge Female Hospl., when relieved by Depy. Inspr.-Genl. Mysore Circle, to proceed to Bombay at public expense and report himself to Inspr.-Genl. Mouat, C.B., by the 4th for embarkation on the 6th March.

Asst. Surg. A. L. Brown from Dept. P. M. O. British troops, Rangoon to proceed to Bombay at public expense and report himself to Inspr.-Genl. Mouat, C.B., by the 4th for embarkation on the 6th March.

Staff Asst. Surg. W. Finlay, doing duty 45th Foot, is directed to proceed to Rangoon with the first party of the Regt. on arrival to accompany the two companies of the 45th Regt. to Thayetmyo, and remain there for duty.

The following postings are ordered :—

Capt. F. Weldon, S. C., to attached 29th N. I.

Capt. J. Gabbett, S. C., to attached 38th N. I.

The following order is confirmed :—

By the Officer Comdg. 30th N. I., directing Asst. Surg. C. Sibthorpe, to assume medical charge of the Regt. during the absence of Surg. Maj. J. G. Gibbs, on sick leave.

By the Officer Comdg., Southern District, directing Asst. Surg. F. Duckworth, M.D., 26th Regt. N. I., to assume medical charge of the 38th Regt. N. I., without prejudice to his own duties, vice Asst. Surg W. Macrae, M.B., relieved.

By the Officer Comdg. Mysore Div., directing Asst. Surg. H. D Cooke, M.B., Depy. Inspr.-Genl., I. M. D., Mysore Div and Ceded Districts, doing duty in the Garrison Hospl, to assume medical charge of the 27th N. I., vice Asst Surg. T. C. H. Spencer, removed.

Leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Col. F. H. Scott, doing general duty at Bangalore, for 6 months, from 1st Feb. 1872 or date of departure, Neilgherries, private affairs.

24th Foot.—Ens. G. S. Banister, 2nd Batn., from 20th Dec 1871, or date of departure, Bombay S. C., to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Capt. J. T. M. Armstrong from 15th Dec. 1871 or date of departure for one month, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G. O. G. 9th Jan. 1872.

Medl. Dept.—Staff Asst. Surg F. T. McCarthy, for two months, from 12th Jan. 1872, or date of departure, Madras S. C.

Intimation has been received from the War Office of the transfer of Lt. H. V. Hunt, from the 6th to the 14th Brig. R. A.

Lt. (Brev. Capt.) F. Smalley, Qr. Mr. 19th N. I., is permitted as a special case to retain his appointment on promotion to Captain.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Lt. Col. A. Drury, Staff Corps, to Wing Officer 34th L. I.

Maj. H. E. Byvea, from Offg. Wing Officer 34th L. I. to Genl. duty, Mangalore—On relief by Lt.-Col. Drury.

The Field Marshal Comdg.-in-C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Capt. (Local Maj.) C. Raikes, 20th Brig. R. A., from 30th Nov. 1871 to 29th May 1872, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Capt. R. Whigham, 16th Lancers, will proceed to Wellington on duty at the public expense, and do duty at the Convalescent Depot until further orders.

Capt. J. Stevenson, 1st Batn. 21st Foot, will proceed to rejoin his Regt. on being relieved by Capt. Whigham.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the Officer Comdg. 19th N. I., appointing Capt. C. McInroy to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as Offg. Adjt., vice Maj Smithers proceeding on leave to Europe.

By the Officer Comdg. Nagpore Force, directing Col. T. Raikes, C. B., to assume Comd. of the Station, vice Brigr-Genl. Best, proceeding on a tour of inspection to Raipore.

By the Officer Comdg. Malabar and Canara, appointing Maj. C. M. White, Staff Corps, to act as Brig. Maj. until further orders from the 1st prox. or date of Maj. Standen's departure from Cannanore.

By the Officer Comdg. 44th Regt, appointing Lt. Churchill, Asst. Instr. of Musketry.

By the Officer Comdg. Palamcottah, appointing Lt. M. H. Wratislaw, Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. D. Monro, proceeding on sick leave to Europe.

By the Officer Comdg. 22nd N. I., appointing Lt. and Brev. Capt. H. R. Shelley to officiate as 1st Wing Sub., without prejudice to his duties as Offg. Qr. Mr., vice Lt. Wratislaw relieved.

By the Officer Commanding Visianagram, appointing Capt. R. D. Thorpe, Station Staff Officer, Vizianagram, vice Captain Armstrong, proceeded on sick leave.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 29	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	Jan. 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Feb. 5	11 A.M	12 A.M.
China	Jan. 30	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	Feb. 13	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Jan. 2	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M. :—

Monday	Jan. 29	Friday	July 19
,,	Feb. 5	,,	,, 26
,,	,, 12	,,	Aug. 2
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 16
,,	Mar. 4	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 18	,,	Sept. 6
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 13
,,	Apr. 1	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 15	Monday	Oct. 7
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 21
,,	May 6	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 13	,,	Nov. 4
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 18
Friday	,, 31	,,	,, 25
,,	Jun. 7	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 28	,,	,, 23
,,	July 5	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 12		

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BASEVI—January 13th, at Jacobabad, the wife of Captain C. E. Basevi, R.A., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—January 18th, at Jullunder, the wife of Supervisor C. Atkinson, D. P. W., of a daughter.

HODDING—January 17th, at Madras, the wife of Major G. C. Hodding, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

HOME—January 20th, at Saharunpoor, the wife of Captain F. J. Home, R.E., of a daughter.

JAMES—January 22nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. R. James, of a daughter.

KINLOCH—January 18th, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Captain Kinloch, 60th Rifles, of a son.

SKIPWITH—January 6th, at Nagpore, Central Provinces, the wife of Captain G. T. Skipwith, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

TOMBS—January 22nd, at Arrah, Shahabad, Lady Tombs, of a daughter.

TWEMLOW—January 11th, at Moulmein, the wife of Mr. W. Twemlow, Collector of Customs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

URQUHART—WRIGHT—January 18th, at St. Peter's, Fort William, Calcutta, Roderick Urquhart, Royal Engineers, to Sarah Wright, widow of the late H. Wright, Bandmaster 11th Hussars.

DEATHS.

BARRETT—January 18th, at Mercara, of typhoid fever, Samuel Gooden Barrett, of Callaby Munjerabad, third son of J. G. Barrett, Esq., of Highington House, 10, Durham; also at the same place on the same date, Coventry Barrett, fourth son of above.

CHAPPLE—January 20th, at Ekbalpore Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta, Isabella Susan, daughter of Mr. R. Chapple, aged 1 year 9 months.

All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1872.

IT must have been a disagreeable surprise to M. Thiers to learn, from the recent debates in the National Assembly, how firmly rooted Free Trade now is in the affections of the French people. The President of the Republic in France is a financier, as he is a diplomatist, of the old school, believing as sincerely in the doctrine of protecting the commercial interests of his country by means of heavy import duties as in the doctrine of increasing its power and influence in the world by surrounding it with groups of insignificant States. He hated the Empire as bitterly for having abolished protective duties and followed the example of England in setting trade and industry free, as for having, by its sentimental liking for the doctrine of nationalities, helped to create great nations on the frontiers of France; and, now that he is himself the chief of the French nation, one of the dearest wishes of his heart seems to be to upset the whole system of raising revenue which has been gradually established during the last thirty years. He denounces an Income Tax as passionately as if he were an Anglo-Indian Civilian, and he is all for getting money by imposing on every branch of trade, great and small, those indirect duties which old fashioned political economists are never weary of assuring us it is impossible the people can feel. Such, however, was the unexpected strength of the resistance offered to the adoption of this retrograde policy, that M. Thiers was driven once more to have recourse to the desperate expedient of threatening to resign unless the Assembly let him have his own way. The President may again carry his point, for it is evident that all parties are dismayed at the threat of resignation, none of them being yet prepared for the struggle which must ensue when the compromise M. Thiers represents can be no longer maintained; but some day, and that before very long, he will be taken at his word. The Bonapartists must have been greatly encouraged by the turn the discussion on taxation took in the Assembly. The members of the Left are unanimous in preferring direct taxation on the wealthy classes to heavy import duties which will ruin commerce and industry and multiply the annoyances of life tenfold to the poorer classes of the population; and it has become apparent that the Imperial system of finance was, after all, much more in accord with democratic tastes and principles than any system which can possibly be substituted for it by the veteran diplomatist who is now masquerading as a Republican, though he is by character and training a Minister of the old *régime*. The Imperialists are wisely biding their time; but by all accounts the chances of a restoration of the Empire are becoming more favourable every day.

FOR some time considerable dissatisfaction has been felt respecting the character of our gas supply. It is very evident to all, though more so to those who have had an opportunity elsewhere of burning gas of average illuminating power, that the gas we are being supplied with is very deficient in this respect. A supply of good artificial light has become no less a necessity than a luxury. In these days of chemical advancement, when the science of gas-making is so thoroughly understood, and, we may almost say, brought to perfection, we cannot see why the inhabitants of Bombay should be obliged to suffer from semi-darkness, through being supplied with a gas of feeble light-giving power, especially when the price paid should command an article of good quality. It was in the beginning of this century that Murdoch lighted with coal gas the Soho Factory, and, when soon after the first line of gas-lights burned along Pall Mall, the question of gas illumination was solved. Since then, to the investigations of Clegg and others, and more recently to those of Bowditch and Frankland, are we chiefly indebted to its manufacture being reduced to a simple and economical process.

Delicacy of management, as in all such operations, of course is constantly required, but in the hands of an intelligent manufacturer there is no reason now why the result should not be alike satisfactory both to the consumer and to the pocket of the maker. We suppose the chief points to be studied in its manufacture are purification; the objects that should be considered in its production; and what process is best to attain these objects, and also for the interests of the manufacturer. We are not aware what process of purification is adopted at the Bombay works, most probably the material used is lime alone; but, if so, there is no reason why a good result should not be obtained. Whatever process is used we have nothing to complain of on the score of sulphur compounds from which the gas is certainly free, although lately it has contained both free carbonic acid and ammonia. The presence of carbonic acid in coal gas is much to be deprecated, for, though it may add little to the quantity necessarily produced by the combustion of the gas, a very small percentage very materially lessens the illuminating power, and especially so when the gas is of a low standard, and slight pressure, like that we are burning. The objects that should be studied in the manufacture of gas are that it should be of good illuminating power and require as little oxygen as possible for its combustion. Are these objects properly attended to in the making of the gas supplied to us? We greatly doubt if they are. In coal gas of illuminating power, a proper supply of heavy carburetted hydrogen, with the vapour of the hydrocarbons, is required. In both of these the Bombay gas is sadly deficient. It is in the absence of these, together with the want of a proper pressure, that the fault lies. It is not difficult to obtain a due proportion of these illuminating gases; their presence can be secured by proper attention to the heat and to the period of distillation. In this climate, it is not probable that annoyance would be caused by the condensation of naphthaline in the main pipes, unless it existed in very unusual quantity. The process to be adopted in the manufacture of gas must vary with locality and circumstances. If the quality of our gas be due to the kind of coal used, and no coal suitable for the purpose can be obtained, why not direct attention to the refuse fats and oils, vegetable and animal, which are to be found here? Their use would result in a gas so rich, capable of dilution to such an extent, that we do not think even the shareholders could grumble. At all gas works it is desirable a proper pressure should be exerted. With us it is impossible to get a supply of gas such as it is, except during a few hours.

We believe it is becoming the practice in many towns at home for the Sanitary Officer to issue a report as to the illuminating and chemical quality of the gas, with the pressure exerted during the past month. Would it not answer the purpose of the gas consumers of Bombay to supply Dr. Hewlett with a photometer and one of Parkinson's experimental meters? No doubt it would result in our being supplied with a better article for our money.

THE annual Ball of the Byculla Club is fixed for the 8th, and the Governor's Ball for the 12th, of February.

A BALL is to be given at the Calcutta Town Hall in aid of the funds of the Italian Opera on the 31st instant.

IT has been proposed to disband the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. The saving to the island would be £50,000 per annum.

A LOODIANA correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* also, we notice, says that fifty of the Kooka prisoners were executed at Kotla.

IT is reported that the trial of Moulvi Liakut Ali, the Allahabad mutineer of 1857, will commence at Allahabad in about a fortnight.

IT is reported that Ram Singh, the Kuka gooroo, and his fellow-captives, were followed by sympathising Kukas as far as Saharunpore.

[illegible] draft of an [illegible] Gazette contains the [illegible] by Government of halfpenny postal cards.

THE native community of Madras have subscribed Rs. 1,800 for the establishment of a scholarship in memory of the Hon. J. B. Norton, ex-Advocate General.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of a Chief Engineer and staff with the requisite establishment for the survey of the Rohree-Kotree section of the Indus Valley State Railway.

As it is expected that there will be a famine in Mahairwara, in Ajmere, shortly, the Supreme Government has directed the Chief Commissioner to keep it well informed of the state of the district.

THE St. James's Oratorio Society will give a performance of Handel's Oratorio, the Messiah, on the 29th instant, at the Town Hall, Calcutta, in aid of a fund about to be raised for a public organ for Calcutta.

MR. HUME has, it is said, been specially deputed to make a thorough investigation into the revenue prospects of Sind; and on completion of this work, he will, it is reported, proceed to Bombay, and thence embark for home.

THE *Daily Examiner*, we notice, intimates "that Government has sanctioned an additional grant-in-aid of the Oomrawuttee State Railway." What necessity can there be for a grant for this railway, which was finished nearly a year ago?

THE Government of Madras have now under their consideration a proposition for the abolition of the Garrison Surgeoncies of Bangalore, Bellary, Trichinopoly, and Rangoon, whereby a financial saving will be effected.

THE King of Siam is accompanied on his excursion up-country by Major Sladen and Lieutenant W. A. J. Wallace, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of India. His Majesty will probably remain at the Delhi Camp until the close of the manœuvres.

AN expenditure of £600,000 has been sanctioned by the Ceylon Council for the improvement of the Colombo harbour. The deepening of the Paumben Channel has been dismissed for further consideration by that body as being a work of "too great magnitude and cost to be undertaken by this colony."

WE are sorry to hear that the representatives of the Bombay and Baroda Railway here have sent a strong protest to Government against the construction of the sunken line in front of the Esplanade to Colaba, on the ground, we believe, of the great cost it would involve. Surely it would be worth their while to have this portion of their line made now at any cost without further controversy.

IN supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, under instruction from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, is pleased to notify for general information, that members of the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Civil Services are, under no circumstances, to receive addresses. Should any such be forwarded either to Government or the gentlemen concerned, they are at once to be returned to the subscribers.

ACCORDING to the account of a brother of the Prime Minister of the Pattiala State, who has just returned from a pilgrimage to Karbala, Najaz, Bagdad, and other places in Arabian Irak, the famine is as severe there as in Persia. Wheat is selling at three and a half seers a rupee, and the people eagerly devour the outside of melons and other articles usually rejected, whilst their appearance is haggard and unsightly.

UPWARDS of one hundred and twenty persons assembled at the Calcutta Trades' annual dinner on Monday night. Amongst those present were the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Richard Temple, General Norman, Major Bura (Private Secretary), Justices Jackson and Phear, General Ingal, Messrs. Stuart Hogg, Roberts, Graham (the Advocate General), Bernard and Mackenzie of the Civil Service, and the American and French Consuls. It was a very successful celebration.

THE inspection of the Calcutta Volunteers by His Excellency the Viceroy on Saturday morning attracted a large number of spectators, public curiosity being doubtless excited by the fact that His Majesty the King of Siam was also to be present. After the regiment had gone through a number of movements, Lord Mayo expressed the great gratification he had in meeting them, and complimented the Volunteers upon their fine soldierly appearance, and the satisfactory manner in which they had gone through the several evolutions. Three cheers were given for the Viceroy, and the King of Siam was similarly complimented.

A CORRESPONDENT asks a contemporary—"Dear Mr. Editor,—Are you not afraid of incurring fine for advertising marriages, as you still continue to do? Don't you know that marriage is a lottery?" The Commissioner of Police cannot shut his eyes to such a hint, and is sure to be down upon all newspapers who publish what, to the ladies, is the most interesting of all news. Cannot the ladies get up a memorial against the new law prohibiting "lotteries?" What a dreadful thing it would be if the Commissioner of Police were not to stop at the offending newspapers, but were actually to send an evil genius from his office to the Cathedral some day when two happy youths are deliberately entering into a lottery!

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Mayo were to embark at the Chandpal Ghat for Rangoon at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The party on board the Glasgow will consist of Lord and Lady Mayo, Major O. T. and the Hon. Mrs. Burne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, Miss Norman, Miss Milman, and Captain de Robeck, aide-de-camp. That by the steamer Dacca will include the Hon. B. H. Ellis, Lord Donoughmore, Colonel, Mrs., and two Misses Thuillier, Colonel and Mrs. Rundall, Colonel Trevor, R.E., Colonel Jervois, R E., Mr. and Mrs. Aitchison, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Halsey, Count Von Waldstein, Mr. Eustace Smith, M.P., and Mrs. Smith, Miss Sandys, Mr. Gerald Fitzerald, Mr. G. W. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Cockerell, and Captains Taylor and Lockwood, aides-de-camp.

THE following appeal has been addressed by the Collector of Burdwan to the sympathy of the public for pecuniary aid, in order that the relief already extended to the fever-stricken population of Burdwan and the adjoining districts may be continued and extended :—"Of the eighteen police divisions which constitute the district of Burdwan, the inhabitants of eleven are at present suffering under a severe type of fever. Over this large area there are whole families prostrated—villages in which not a healthy person is to be met with—while repeated relapses of fever, the daily deaths, the loss of their children, the increasing depopulation of their villages, the absence of all hope for better times, has so demoralized the population that they neglect to avail themselves of medical and other aid, unless brought actually to their homes. The Government has done, and is doing, all that it can do in the way of providing medical aid; but even still more necessary is the provision of adequate food, stimulants, and clothing for the indigent sufferers, and for this last object especially the subscriptions of the public are invited."

FROM a return of cotton cultivation in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) for the year 1871-72, as compared with that of the preceding season, we find that in the past year there was a decrease in the quantity of land under cotton cultivation to the extent of 818,798 acres. In 1870-71, 3,680,900 acres were devoted to the growth of cotton, while in the past year there were only 2,913,259. The total amount of arable land in the Presidency is 34,506,069 acres, and the land capable of producing cotton 11,300,828 acres. In last year's report the fol- [illegible] from them this season—Surat, Nassick, and jagheer villages, Colaba, Thurr and Parkur, Frontier Upper Sind, Baroda, and Kattywar. Speaking generally, it is believed that Guzerat may be looked to for an average crop, Kattywar only a middling one, Khandeish and the Deccan a very bad one, while Sind and the Southern Maratha Country generally may be looked to for a fair return; the latest Departmental Reports from Dharwar are very favourable regarding that collectorate.

FEW of the residents of Bombay, we dare say, are aware that the great historical painting of the installation of H. R. H the Duke of Edinburgh as a K. G. C. S. I., which is intended as a national Indian gift to H. M. the Queen, is being finished in Bombay. The artist, Mr. W. M. White, has been working on his picture in Bombay for the past five months, and though it has not received the finishing touches, the painting is to be seen at the Byculla Hotel. The cost of the picture will be Rs. 25,000, of which Rs. 16,000 has already been subscribed. The picture has cost the artist upwards of fifteen months' labour and expenses; the receipts have as yet necessarily been inadequate to his everyday wants, whilst engaged in painting and travelling to meet the several sitters and supporters of the undertaking; and His Excellency Lord Mayo, seeing the urgency of the situation, has kindly consented to a Committee being appointed, of which he has graciously consented to be President, in order to assist Mr. White in getting in collections and increasing the number of subscribers to the engraving. Mr. White has appealed to the community of Bombay to render him assistance to enable him to complete the picture, and we are glad to say that several of our most influential men have responded handsomely to the call.

THE Government of India has decided that the town of Calcutta has no legal right to the Strand Bank. The Government has accordingly made over the bank to the Port Commissioners, and the only reservation in favour of the public which it has thought necessary to insist upon, is that the Port Commissioners shall provide the cost of maintaining the Eden Gardens, the Calcutta Maidan Roads and Drainage, and the Strand Bank road from the Chandpal Ghat to the Kidderpore Bridge. Certain further conditions have been imposed for the protection of the Mint and its frontage, and for the preservation of the control exercised by the Military Department over the Maidan and Esplanade, and their rights regarding the landing of troops and stores, and prohibiting the erection of buildings between Chandpal Ghat and Tolly's Nullah. The *Englishman* considers that this arrangement must be most unsatisfactory to the people of Calcutta, and remarks as follows on it :—"Not only has the Government entirely set at nought its own pledge regarding the purposes to which the bank should be devoted, and removed all restriction regarding the erection of buildings of any kind above Chandpal Ghat; but not even a right of way has, anywhere in this portion of the bank, been reserved to the public. The Port Commissioners are to have in short *carte blanche* to do what they like with this part of the bank, as long as they abstain from touching the Mint. They may completely shut out the town and its inhabitants from the river; and they may restrict to any extent they please, or if they please stop altogether, the traffic of the public on the bank. At least, if the public have or believe they have any rights with reference to the property in question, they must fight their own battle in the courts of law to maintain it. The Government has made as complete a sacrifice of their interests as it possibly could."

MILITARY ITEM.

THE right wing of H. M.'s 45th Regiment, "Sherwood Foresters," will proceed to Rangoon from Madras on the 2nd proximo by the steamer Arcot.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

YESTERDAY'S COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 25TH JAN., 12 45 P.M.

Large withdrawals of bullion are being made from the Bank of England.

There is a good demand for cotton, and the market is active and advancing.

Approximate sales of all kinds of cotton at Liverpool, 18,000 bales.

Fair Dhollera—on the spot, 8d.; to arrive, 8⅛d

The Havre market is also active and advancing, there being a good demand to anticipate the new duty; the tax on cotton will probably be small.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GALE IN LONDON.

LONDON, 24TH JAN., EVENING.

A tremendous gale occurred to-day. One large pinnacle on the central tower of the Houses of Parliament was blown down.

PARIS, 24TH JAN.

Prince Napoleon has been elected Chief Councillor for Corsica.

Prince Hassan of Egypt arrived at Oxford on the 23rd to continue his studies.

Cholera has completely disappeared at Constantinople.

LONDON, 25TH JAN.

The Emperor William has conferred a Knighthood on Sir Edwin Landseer with the Order of Merit.

The Lord Mayor of London has called a meeting to be held on Tuesday next in aid of the Livingstone Search Expedition.

Miss Christiana Edmunds, the Brighton poisoner, has been respited.

LONDON, 24TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, but steady.

Consols, for account, 92⅝.

At the periodical East Indian wool sales the total number of bales to be offered is 87,500. The market is excited, and prices rule from 15 to 20 per cent. higher on November sales. 65,000 bales were offered yesterday.

[PER BOLTON'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 24TH JANUARY.

Heavy gales and destructive floods have devastated many parts of England. In and about London the gale was exceedingly severe, and the pinacle of the central tower of the Houses of Parliament has been blown down. The loss of property is immense, but the amount is not yet known.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, 24TH JAN., 12 P.M.

Steady arrivals hardening.

Sales	15,000
On Ex. and Spec	6,000
Surats	4,000
Imports	2,000
U. S. Ports	27,000

Dhollera, 8d.; Oomra, 8¼d.; Broach, 10d.; Dharwar, 7⅞d.; Uplands, 10 9/11d.; Orleans, 10⅝d.

Ginned Broach, February shipment, via Cape, 9¼d.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, DELHI, 21ST JANUARY.

CAMP GENERAL ORDERS.

THE troops under the command of Major-General Sir H. Tombs, now about Mehrowlie, are supposed to be a force watching Tooklukabad, and having its line of communication through Kalka and Okla with Ghazeeabad. [illegible] McMurdo, now at Goorgaon, will have for its object the relief of a small garrison supposed to be in Tooklukabad.

Operations are to commence at any time after 4 A.M. on Monday the 22nd, to be announced at that hour by the discharge of three guns by the Goorgaon force, to be replied to by the Mehrowlie force.

Major-General Sir H. Tombs is at liberty to take up a convenient position anywhere east of the ridge separating the forces so as to be ready to enter his position, but not to throw up any works before 4 A.M.

Night movements are not interdicted after hostilities open, but Commanding Officers should not expose the troops unnecessarily, and should take every precaution for their being supplied with food.

Major-Genl. Travers, during these manœuvres, will act as Senior Umpire to the force under Major-General Sir H. Tombs, K C B.

It having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that the Native troops were on certain occasions during the late operations kept without food for want of fuel, H. E. impresses on General Officers the necessity of providing for all such requirements, and in cases where other arrangements cannot be made for so necessary a supply, of directing the Commissariat Department to provide the same on payment.

(Sd.) FRED. THESIGER, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued the following remarks in a Memo. from the Adjutant General's Office relative to a few little things he has observed :—

Head Quarters, Goorgaon, 20th Jan. 1872.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that General Officers will draw the serious attention of all under their command to the neglect of the rules laid down for guidance of troops in the "Umpire Rules," which has lately occurred, and which has caused considerable embarrassment and confusion.

His Excellency desires it to be understood that he holds Commanding Officers of regiments responsible that rules 5, 6, 7, and 17, are rigidly acted up to, and they must be directed to cause all rules which apply to troops taking part in manœuvres to be read to each company, whenever it parades for such a purpose.

The following mistakes committed at different times, and by different corps, have been noted by the Commander-in-Chief, and they are published in view to their avoidance in future.

Cavalry moved fast when a slower pace would have sufficed.

Supports to guns placed too close to them, when in action, and unnecessarily exposed to fire of Artillery.

Cavalry halted in column, or forming line at a walk, under effective fire of Artillery.

Due effect not given to order of 10th December last relating to Artillery, in consequence of which Batteries have been subdivided to an extent which tended to diminish their power. Waggons and spare carriages not sufficiently in communication with Batteries.

Changes of position of Batteries in action too frequent to admit of effective fire.

Limbers and waggons not placed sufficiently under cover when guns are in action, and often closer than was necessary. Guns opening fire without due attention to laying.

Defensive positions taken up without reference to the number of troops available.

Attacks on a position made without any previous reconnaissance, and before the enemy had been shaken by Artillery fire.

Attacks made on the front of a position when the flank was easily available.

Columns, both of Cavalry and Infantry halted under fire of Infantry, or effective fire of Artillery, without object.

The Commander-in-Chief requests that advantage may be taken of every favourable opportunity during the manœuvres to ease both Cavalry and Infantry, by dismounting the former, and allowing the latter to lie down.

The Commander-in Chief requests that every officer in th[illegible] force may be directed to make a copy of such portions of this Memo. as apply to the arm of the service to which he belongs.

By order,
(Sd.) FRED. THESIGER, Col.,
Adjutant General.

A good many more little remarks might have been made by his Lordship on subjects that have been touched on in these letters. However, probably we have had as much to digest in the above as is enough for one meal. More will probably follow, and rules for the instruction of the Army at large, framed from the experience of this great Camp, may possibly be issued after mature incubation in the Adjutant General's office.

The troops are in for a rare week of it; evidently long marches for the attacking force, possibly bivouacs and no tents, and sleeping in boots and breeches with a horse ready saddled in case of a night attack. However, all are in capital health and spirits, and we can't 'pile on the agony,' knowing it is the last week.

It looks as if it was arranged for Sir H. Tombs to carry all before him this time. The relief of Tooklukabad is a harder nut to crack than has yet been attempted. The net-work of ravines that protect it on its west and south-west sides, and the river Jumna running along the rear of the position, make it a sort of Rock of Gibraltar.

The force at Goorgaon, if it is to do anything, will have to make a wide detour southwards to escape being pounded in the ravines; however, surmises are unsatisfactory. It will be General Tombs' turn to win again now, after the dreadful mauling his Cavalry Brigade got on the 19th, and about which his Division is rather sore. However, it was not for want of trying they did not succeed, as was proved from four horses in his Horse Artillery Battery dropping down dead from over-fatigue on the night of Friday last.

Yesterday was a *comparative* day of rest, though the troops were under arms from 10-30 A. M. till past 4 P. M. at piquet duty, both Divisions throwing out a line of piquets, supports, and reserves, and the vedettes of the opposing forces, namely, the Goorgaon and Mehrowlieites, viewing one another. The Commander in Chief rode round the line of piquets about 2 P. M., and observed everything apparently. He can keep silent in two languages.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP NEAR DELHI, 20TH JAN.

THE inclemency of the weather on Monday and Tuesday last afforded a couple of days of rest to the wearied army. On Wednesday the 1st and 2nd Divisions remained at rest, but the 3rd, under General Tombs, were marched out to Longhree to determine the effect of Cavalry and Horse Artillery in opposing the advance of a body of Infantry supported by a few field guns.

The Cavalry with its attendant Horse Artillery occupied a strong position on the line of sand hills to the east of the village of Longhree, and between it and the camp, the haven of rest, while the Infantry were marched by a circuitous route to the west, or rear of the village, from which it debouched. The advance was in excellent order, the main body as skirmishers, supports, and reserve, with the flanks protected by a battalion in echelon of companies and again by a battery of guns.

The Cavalry Brigade were powerless to check its advance, and a squadron of the Central India Horse, which charged in an attempt to take possession of the guns, were exterminated by the fire of the battalion. As nothing could be effected the Infantry were able to attain their object—the Camp—about sunset, after undergoing a hard day's marching.

Thursday inaugurated a new programme; three regiments, the 20th Hussars, the 72nd Highlanders, the 1st Goorkhas, and the Mountain Train; having been ordered to Umballa, it was considered advisable to break the three divisions into two, and to work on this new scale. According to it, Generals Travers and McMurdo, with one division, were to meet at Naraina on Thursday evening, while General Tombs with the other was to proceed to a place south of Delhi called Mehrowlee, a mile beyond the famous Kootub Minar. [illegible] to Goorgaon, in a direction south east from Delhi, and about eleven miles beyond Naraina. General Tombs was to molest him from Mehrowlee, while the former was *en route*.

General Tombs, after a reconnaisance of the ground, could have done so in a direction close to his camp, but as it might have forced an engagement and prevented the army under General Travers getting at all to Goorgaon, another position nearer to the end was occupied by the Mehrowlee force—which was turned out by six, and marched down the road leading from the Kootub to Goorgaon till the turnpike was reached, when it struck off to its position. The right, consisting of three guns, the 32nd Pioneers, and the 65th Europeans, lay in front of the village of Domdakhera, with the 105th and the 3rd Goorkhas in reserve. Two squadrons of Cavalry were put in front to draw the enemy out to attack this position. On the right of this village an impassable nullah runs from a low ridge of stoney hills, and thus rendered any attempt to turn the right impracticable. The left of the force rested on the village of Dowlutkhera, about a mile and half from the right. In it was posted the 20th N. I. and the other three guns of the battery. The Cavalry, consisting of the 4th Hussars, the 1/46th B C., and the Central India Horse, and Sir W. Hamilton's troop of Artillery, worked still more to the left under Colonel Watson. This position was really so strong that had an engagement issued it would have, perhaps, been impracticable to the opposing force to have forced it, but General Travers, finding the main road, which passed close to the village of Domdakhera, closed, moved off his force to his right by the railway embankment, which ran parallel but about two miles to the west of the road, his baggage passing still further to the west. His advance was so cautious at first, and the day becoming spent without General Tombs succeeding in drawing him into an engagement, that the latter, at 3 o'clock, ordered his Infantry to march to camp and leave the road open to the adverse force. While the Infantry started General Tombs went off to the left, to his Cavalry Brigade, and attacked the advancing force. In so doing a most brilliant charge between the whole forces of the Cavalry occurred. Col. Richardson, with the whole of General Travers' Cavalry, and Colonel Watson with the other, charged fairly home, the Central India Horse and the 3rd B. C. actually passing through each other, the other parts of the line only halting when within a few paces of each other.

Colonel Richardson claimed the victory as his forced overlapped the opponents. Colonel Watson, on the other hand, pointed out the fact that while Colonel Richardson had no reserves he had three squadrons who were able to charge the enemy in confusion after the melée. The umpire gave the charge equal, and the contending parties were separated; but such a sight as ten squadrons in each line charging home is not often seen in India.

General McMurdo, in the meanwhile, had advanced his force and occupied the village of Domdakhera, and to some extent cut off the Cavalry Brigade of General Tombs, but as the latter had retired his troops it was a knotty point, and one not decided, I believe, whether he was worsted or not in the fray.

The 3rd Division returned to camp dead-beat, this being the third heavy day's marching in succession. Saturday was employed by the 3rd Division in outpost duty, the 17th N. I. and the Cavalry only being employed, the remainder of the troops taking advantage of the rest to climb to the top of the Kootub and ramble among the famous ruins of the place.

On Saturday evening a working party was ordered to dig a parallel, but it fell through from some cause or other.

On Monday morning, at 4 A.M., commences the next set of war manœuvres. General Travers becomes head umpire, and Generals Tombs and McMurdo lead the contending forces. The former with his army is to consider himself as covering the foot of Toogluckabad, which is besieged—the force under General McMurdo is to relieve the small garrison in the place.

The only other items are that General Tombs

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

is to preserve his communications, and if beaten to retire by Kalka and Ookler across the river Jumna to the town of Ghazeeabad.

The following is the strength of the forces:—

UNDER GENERAL TOMBS.

CAVALRY.	ARTILLERY.
4th Hussars.	D-D Troop.
1st Bengal Cavalry.	E 19th Field Battery.
Central India Horse.	F-19th do.

INFANTRY.

65th and 105th Foot, 17th, 20th, 35th, 32nd, and 3rd Goorkhas.

UNDER GENERAL McMURDO.

CAVALRY.	ARTILLERY.
11th Hussars.	E F Troop.
6th Bengal Cavalry.	F-16th Field Battery.
8th Bengal Cavalry.	D-16th do.
17th Bengal Cavalry.	D-19th do.

INFANTRY.

5th Foot, 92nd Highlanders, 109th Foot, and 3rd, 10th, 14th, 40th, and 45th Native Infantry.

Colonel Richardson, 6th B.C., has been appointed to command the Cavalry Brigade, 1st Division.

Lieutenant J. V. V. Baker, R.A., has been appointed Extra A. D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief temporarily.

Colonel G. V. Johnson, R.A., has been appointed to A Brigade R. A., but is permitted, at his own request to retain command of the Royal Artillery with the Camp of Exercise, until the breaking up of the Camp.

Capt. and Br. Lt.-Col. J. McC. Campbell, R.A., has been appointed to the command of 6/13 R. A., and Lt.-Col. and Br. Col. H. A. Smyth, 8th Brigade, to command the R. A., 2nd Division, Camp of Exercise.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 21st January.

I scarcely know what to write to you about, for news is a scarce commodity here just now, and even our locals have not an item worth "cribbing." But I dreamt last night that you had realized Swift's beatitude —"Blessed is he that expecteth not much, for he shall not be disappointed."

For some time past we have been suffering greatly from the paucity of domestic servants in the place, and the consequent difficulty of securing the services of honest and respectable men to conduct the duties of the *cuisine* and other household departments. The wages demanded are extravagantly high. But that is not the worst of the matter. The servants engaged are generally men of indifferent character; in fact, some have no character at all; and the rascals take every opportunity they can to plunder their employers. Oftentimes, the latter are obliged to wink at and tolerate malpractices, which, under other circumstances, wouldn't, on any account, be permitted, it being argued that it is better to have a bad servant than have no servant at all, and to go farther would be but to fare worse. Matters, however, need not be nearly so bad as they are, if all the people in the station would only combine to assist themselves. Let them refuse to engage any man who has not a written character to produce, and when one is produced, make a reference, with the view of ascertaining that it is genuine, and then secure it as a guarantee for good behaviour. If this be done by all there will soon be an end to the present difficulties, and men of ill-repute would never be able to get admittance into our houses. The precaution, you know, is invariably taken at home, as it costs so very little trouble I really cannot see what impediment there is to its being followed out all over India generally. Of course, it can't possibly have the effect of increasing the number of servants, it stands to reason that when menials find it impossible to get service, unless they preserve their reputations untarnished, they would on their own account strive to do so. What we want here in Kurrachee is a registry office to which people could apply for domestics when in need of them. It might be under the supervision of our respected Cantonment Magistrate, Major Thoyts, and supported by servants who get situations through its medium paying a moiety of their first wages to the registrar. Whenever a servant is convicted of roguery, or other disqualifying act, the magistrate might very properly withhold the person's credentials; but as fair play is bonny play, masters should not have it in their power to injure servants by either withholding or destroying certificates.

An item of news comes to me from Hyderabad, which may perhaps be not altogether uninteresting to those who dabble in law matters. It appears that lately a Government pleader supported an application by a guardian for permission to sell the landed property of his ward, on the score of its being unremunerative. The Court remarked that it was strange that the guardian could not manage the lands at a profit, when other parties were willing to offer a good sum for the same, and expressed its regret that while the law enjoined it to stand *in loco parentis* to the minor, it had not the means of guarding the minor's interests, however much it was inclined so to do. Now in this case, it seems to me, although I do not profess to be learned in the law, that the Government pleader should have opposed an application of this nature, and not supported it. The Court cannot undertake the duties of a pleader by entering into discussion with the counsel supporting the application. And therefore, when it saw that the minor's interests were not represented in the case under notice, it ought to have informed the Government pleader that he was the proper person to have undertaken that duty. It is for the Court to carry out the provisions of the law in a manner which it may deem expedient. If the law frames a certain rule, it contemplates certain ways for carrying that rule out, and it is for the Judge to find out those *ways and means* whereby to give the law effect, instead of being simply content with expressing his regret at his supposed inability.

What on earth makes the Executive Engineer think that Mr. Cramer, lately appointed to the Nizam's State Railway, has been spirited away from Bombay to Kurrachee? We have a gentleman bearing the same name here, but he has as much to do with the Mr. Cramer referred to, as he has with the man in the moon! *Our* Mr. Cramer has nothing to do with the Nizam's dominions, or the railway there. He belongs to the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and I only met him the other day at the Mulleer, quite innocent of all the *hubbub* raised about him. Would you believe it, a telegram was actually sent the other day, by the police authorities here, to Captain Crawford at Hyderabad, to seize *our* Mr. Cramer, and bring him hither, whether he liked it or not.

The *crim. con.* case in Upper Sind has been postponed to March next. The prosecutor, Mr. Peters, is doing his best to collect evidence to demolish the young man, whom he believes to have robbed him of his honour.

PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a Bombay paper of the 20th instant, appeared a letter relative to the Panchgunny School lately started, and, after administering a little "blarney" to the Head Master, proceeds to state that the rates charged are too high, which evidently shows that the writer is not entirely aware of the ruling prices at Panchgunny which have increased somewhat of late years. The terms for boarders under 15 years are Rs. 40 per mensem, which can hardly by any means be considered high, as it includes school fees, board and washing. Moreover, growing lads of 7 years and upwards are likely to have a far better appetite in the hills than in the plains. The writer proceeds to state that Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 would be a sufficient rate for a school at Panchgunny. Now if he can satisfactorily prove that even the latter sum would adequately cover school fees, board, and washing, the Diocesan Board, as well as parents, would be heartily glad to hear of it. As soon as the school obtains a sufficiency of scholars, no doubt, the Diocesan Board might be induced either to lower the terms, or form two classes; the one at a higher rate under the head master, the other at a lower under an assistant. At present, there are seven boarders and day scholars at the school, but, as others are coming at the end of this month, there is little doubt but that during next month there will be at least 15 scholars in attendance (in fact, altogether 15 names have already been obtained), which can hardly be considered a bad beginning, seeing that the school only opened on the 8th. I have heard that school masters at Poona and Bombay (one in particular) are getting annoyed at the idea of their scholars leaving them; and use every argument to prevent parents taking away their children, which prevailed in the case of a weak-minded individual who had intentions of sending his children to the Panchgunny School. Children can go from Poona to Panchgunny at all seasons of the year (even including the monsoon) without any difficulty whatever, as the road is in excellent order; moreover, the bridge over the river at "Kaee" has been completed, and that over the river at Sherwall will be so before the monsoon.

The Jungles. DECCANEE.

A CERTAIN witness, in an action for assault and battery, mixed things up considerably in giving his account of the affair. After relating how Dennis came to him and struck him, he proceeded: "So, yer honour, I just hauled off and wiped his jaw. Just then his dog came along, and I hit him again." "Hit the dog?" "No, yer honour, hit Dennis. And then I up wid a stun and throwed it at him, and it rolled him over and over." "Threw a stone at Dennis?" "At the dog, yer honour; and he got up and hit me again." "The dog?" "No; Dennis. And wid that he stuck his tail betwixt his legs and ran off." "Dennis?" "No; the dog. And when he came back at me, he got me down and pounded me, yer honour." "The dog came back at you?" "No; Dennis, yer honour, and he isn't hurt any at all." "Who isn't hurt?" "The dog, yer honour."

THE DESPATCH OF THE MAIL ON MONDAY'S.

FROM F. R. HOGG, Esquire, Offg. Director-General of the Post Offices of India, to the SECRETARY to the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Bombay.

Calcutta, 8th January 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th December, relative to the Monday evening despatch from Bombay of the outward Overland Mail, and in reply to observe as follows.

2. The Chamber urge that their assent to the measure in 1870 affords no argument against their present dissent, notwithstanding that the circumstances have not since altered and that the arguments now adduced might equally have been brought forward when the question was discussed more than a year ago. Were this view admitted the matter could never be regarded as finally settled, for there would be no guarantee against a subsequent change of opinion on the part of the Chamber even if their present demand was satisfied. It will be in the memory of the Chamber that the present arrangements had their origin in the violent exception raised by them in April 1870, to a Sunday morning despatch from Bombay; and this is, I think, a further reason for not re-opening a question which, after much discussion both in this country and at home, has now been disposed of.

3. I would wish, however, here to notice the additional reasons advanced by the Chamber in support of their principal ground of exception, viz, the practical conversion of Sunday into a working day for the mercantile community of Bombay. It is stated that all mail steamers carry large cargoes of produce, which unavoidably causes "a great pressure of work just at the close in order to complete the shipments and have the costs financed for the mail going by the steamers which also carry the goods"; and it is argued that "if the mail close on Monday, at 2 P.M., all the Banks will refuse bills after 12 noon," and that consequently the merchants "must either work on Sunday to get through their business or leave it for the following mail." I think I am right in assuming that the proportion of produce carried by the mail contract steamers is insignificant in comparison with that sent by other steam-ships. But whether this assumption be correct or not, I would point out that, regarding Sunday as a *dies non*, the Bombay community will have the same number of working hours under the new time-table as they had under the former service. When the steamers left Bombay on Saturday at 5½ P.M., the Peninsular and Oriental Company received cargo up to the evening of Friday, and now that the steamers will start at 5½ P.M. on Monday, cargo will not be taken after Saturday evening. The change of day is therefore merely a transfer of the former working hours from Saturday to Monday. It is true that it will now be possible to work on Sunday for the outgoing mail, but Sunday labour will not be compulsory, and the merchants who refuse to attend to business matters on the Sabbath will not, it seems to me, compete at a disadvantage with the firms who disregard the day of rest. The question resolves itself into a simple matter of arrangement.

4. Great stress is further laid on the market reports furnished by the majority of Bombay merchants to their correspondents in Europe every week, and which it is alleged must now be prepared on Sunday. In these days of constant communication by telegraph I do not understand how such documents can be used for intelligence. They are useful doubtless for record and reference, but it can scarcely be conceived that with information available of three weeks later date, the European merchant would ever refer to the Bombay market reports should take not be prepared on the Saturday.

5. When writing my letter from Nagpore of the 26th December I was not aware of an immediately impending change in the time-table of the Madras Railway Company—a change which will shorten the distance between Madras and Bombay by about 4½ hours, and the practical effect of which will be to advance the Madras Overland Mail despatch to Sunday afternoon—if in accordance with your proposal the departure of the steamer from Bombay is postponed to Tuesday evening. This is a result which, after their recently expressed opinions in regard to Sunday labour, will, I am confident, be regarded with disfavour by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

6. I am far from denying the extreme inconvenience to any mercantile community of the Monday afternoon closing of an important weekly mail, and personally deplore the necessity which imposes this inconvenience on Bombay. The alternative suggested by your Chamber would not only be very inconvenient to Calcutta, but, as already shown, would entail a Sunday afternoon despatch from Madras. Having regard to these circumstances I cannot but trust that your Chamber will withdraw their objections and accept the Monday afternoon despatch of the steamer as the arrangement most compatible with the general mercantile interests of the three Presidency towns.—I have, &c.,

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director General of the Post Offices of India.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 23rd January 1872.

F. R. HOGG Esquire, Officiating Director General of the Post Offices of India, Calcutta.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4,604, dated 8th instant, in answer to the letter from the Chamber dated 30th ultimo, regarding the serious inconvenience to Bombay of the new mail arrangements, which require the despatch of the mail steamer from this port on Monday evening.

2. In reply I am directed by the committee to point out that it is not of much importance to discuss, whether the arguments for a change to Tuesday would have been better adduced in October 1870, when the scheme was first proposed, rather than now when it is in force and its extreme inconvenience already begins to be felt. The real points at issue are these:—(1) are the objections taken to the new arrangement on the part of the mercantile community of Bombay of so serious a character as to require the present plan to be changed for a Tuesday's despatch? and (2) can that change be accomplished without much inconvenience to the other Presidency towns? and both points, the committee are of opinion, may be confidently answered in the affirmative.

3. At the same time I am to ask you to bear in mind that the Chamber did not "assent" to the proposal made in 1870, though the committee no doubt had to submit to what they felt at the time they could not alter.

4. In reference, however, to your remark that "circumstances have not since altered," I have to call your attention to what was briefly pointed out in my letter of 13th December, that not only have circumstances altered, but they may be said to be in all respects the opposite of what they were in October 1870, when the new arrangement was first proposed.

5. It will no doubt be in your recollection that at that time, not only was the Mont Cenis tunnel incomplete, but a large part of France was occupied by German troops, the old and long-established, arrangements for the transmission of the mail through France had utterly broken down, a new route through Germany had to be organised, and only within the last few months was it again made possible that the old route through France would be resumed.

6. It was the uncertainty which this state of things engendered that weighed with the committee in not objecting more strongly to a proposal which then offered but little probability of carrying out when submitted for consideration some fifteen months ago.

7. You remark, in regard to the change now proposed on behalf of the mercantile community of Bombay, that there "would be no guarantee against a subsequent change of opinion on the part of the Chamber, even if their present demand were satisfied."

8. On this point I have to observe, that in the first place there has been no change of opinion, as on the first announcement of the present arrangement it was stated that it would be very inconvenient, and in the next place it would be unreasonable to expect acquiescence in the continuance of an arrangement which works so unfairly for one of the principal bodies affected thereby, especially when that arrangement may be altered so as to give only a minimum of inconvenience to all interests concerned.

9. You further remark "that it will be in the memory of the Chamber that the present arrangements had their origin in the violent exception raised by them in April 1870 to a Sunday morning despatch from Bombay."

10. In this statement the committee are unable to concur: they are of opinion that the change in arrangements has without doubt been caused by the necessity for an acceleration of the mail, in the face of improved communication both in India and Europe, permitting its receipt both here and in England in a shorter time than that fixed by the London Post Office contract with the P. and O. Company in 1867.

11. The exception taken by the Chamber to the Sunday morning despatch of the mail in April 1870 was practically admitted by the Director General to be a very proper exception, seeing he made every exertion to have the arrangement complained of changed; and the Chamber was not slow to recognize thankfully his services to the mercantile community of Bombay, in getting the railway arrangements so timed as to permit of a return to a Saturday afternoon despatch of the mail as before.

12. In reference to your remarks on the additional reasons advanced by the Chamber in support of their principal ground of exception, namely, the practical conversion of Sunday into a working day, I must point out some of the misapprehensions which these show, on matters that can only be fully understood by those practically conversant with Bombay business.

13. You observe "that regarding Sunday as a *dies non*, the Bombay community will have the same number of working hours under the new time-table as they had under the former service."

14. But to regard Sunday as a *dies non*, when that day is made to precede mail day, is exactly what the circumstances of Bombay trade will not enable the merchants and bankers to do.

15. There is no difficulty whatever in regarding and making Sunday a *dies non* when that day follows mail day, or by two, or three days after, as the case may be; the evil we complain of is, the making that day intervene and immediately precede the despatch of the mail in the very thick of business, and, by so intervening, making it a necessity to work on that day to get the business for the mail completed.

16. You will therefore readily understand that though the Bombay community will have the same number of working days as before, they entirely object to having the seven days of the week made working days, which is unfortunately the position in which the new arrangements will place them, if not promptly altered.

17. Though the quantity of produce carried by the mail steamers is no doubt small, compared with other available means, it is certainly not insignificant. Much larger steamers are now put on the line by the P. and O. Company, some of which take 2,500 tons of cargo, and the next two mails will be taken by steamers of this carrying capacity.

18. This point however is not important. What is important to be borne in mind is, the enormous quantity of produce steadily shipped by other steamers and ships, and the impossibility of getting all documents and advices of weekly shipments completed for despatch by the mail without working on Sunday.

19. In reference to the remarks in my letter of 30th ultimo on the subject of the preparation of market reports, you observe—"in these days of constant communication by telegraph I do not understand how such documents can be used for intelligence." This remark would apply with equal point to a large part of business correspondence.

20. Such market reports as I referred to are really business letters printed for the common convenience of the merchants and their correspondents, and their prompt receipt by those for whom they are intended is second only in importance to letters dealing with actual business transactions.

21. The telegraph does much; but it does not do everything, either in matters of business or public affairs; and while things remain as they are, there is good reason why these repositories of commercial information should continue to give the latest intelligence available by every mail.

22. In the circumstances already so fully placed before you, the committee cannot see how you could expect the mercantile community of Bombay to withdraw their objection to an arrangement that will entail upon them so much hardship and inconvenience.

23. To the proposal for a Tuesday evening despatch you offer no objection, but the statement that what we propose "would not only be very inconvenient to Calcutta, but would, as already shown, entail a Sunday afternoon despatch from Madras."

24 As regards Calcutta, the committee are unable to consider that a Saturday night despatch can be "very inconvenient" to the mercantile community of that place.

25. They would only be in pretty much the same position as Bombay has been for the last three years, and we never complained of the arrangement, for we knew it was the best the Director General had it in his power to make for us.

26. The committee cannot attach importance to the distinction you formerly drew between a Saturday afternoon and a Saturday night despatch. It is a distinction with a difference too slight to be of consequence.

27. Of course there will always be some persons willing to avail of the mail to the latest moment that a letter can be posted, but otherwise the committee have good reason to believe that it will be no more an inconvenience to the mercantile community of Calcutta generally to close their mail on Saturday at two or three o'clock in the afternoon than it has been hitherto for Bombay to do so at the latter hour.

28. Much was made of a half Saturday holiday for Calcutta, but the present arrangement deprives Bombay not only of any Saturday half holiday but makes Sunday a working day besides

29. In reference to Madras, the mercantile community of Bombay would deeply regret asking for any change of arrangements that would be seriously inconvenient to their brethren in the Southern Presidency town, but from the difference in circumstances, and in the condition of business in the two places, the committee have reason to believe that the Madras merchants can close their mail on the afternoon of Saturday without being put to much inconvenience.

30. You will no doubt have observed that lately the Indian mail has been delivered on Friday on one occasion, and two or three times on a Saturday, neither of which days can be considered convenient for the London merchants. By despatching the Indian mail from Bombay on Tuesday evening, an arrangement will be made which will answer well for England, and give little inconvenience to any of the Presidency towns in India.

31. The committee therefore earnestly hope you will without further discussion give this question your immediate favourable consideration, with a view to meeting the wishes of the mercantile community of this place with the least possible delay.—I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Mr. Manning, the Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, left Bombay on Tuesday to inspect the Jubbulpore line.

THEFT.—A Maratha named Gopal Narayen was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Cooper to four months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a turban belonging to one Mohunram Bhickajee.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—Thirty native prostitutes were charged before Mr. Connon yesterday, with having failed to present themselves for medical examination, and were each fined five rupees.

DEPUTY DEWAN TO THE GAEKWAR.—We learn that on Monday a grand Durbar was held at Baroda, when a surpao was presented to Bulwuntrao Rahookur, who has been appointed Deputy Dewan to H. H. Mulharao.

PERSIAN PARSEES.—As the Chowpatty Dhurumshalla is being repaired the Persian Parsees now residing there will be removed temporarily to Manockjee Shett's oart, in the Fort, from the 1st February.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Wednesday on the body of a Hindoo boy, aged about two years, and named Umbajee Rajeena, who had been crushed under the axle of a stone wheel. The enquiry was adjourned till to-morrow.

DEATH FROM BURNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Mahim concerning the death of a Hindoo lad, aged about three years, named Wamon Janardhun. The jury came to the conclusion that the boy's death was caused by his having been accidentally scalded.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday two Mussulmans, named Emam Meera and Berun Emam, were charged with having in their possession a few pieces of wearing apparel, reasonably suspected of being stolen. They were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BROACHING CARGO.—John Gillespie, a seaman of the ship Ardgowan, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with embezzling stores or cargo of the ship, of the value of Rs. 44. Prisoner was convicted, and ordered to forfeit £4-9 out of his wages, and to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Wednesday at Worlee on the body of one Raghoo Morojee, a labourer, aged about fifty years. The jury found that the man had died in consequence of injuries received by a portion of a sand-stone quarry in which he was working accidentally falling upon him.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—It will be remembered that last year the local Government refused to grant Rs. 300, which they used to pay to the Bombay Mechanics' Institution on account of the lectures delivered in connection with the institution. We now learn that the Government have issued an order to renew the grant.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 15th January 1872, Rs. 87,02,487. Add silver received during the week, Rs. 22,90,755—total, Rs. 1,09,93,242. There are in addition 32,12,894 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

A NEW BARRISTER-AT-LAW SWORN IN.—Yesterday, at the High Court, before Chief Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent, William Ellerker Hart, B.A., made oath that he would practise faithfully the duties of an Advocate of the High Court of Bombay, and on the motion of Mr. Anstey, with consent of the full bar, he was admitted accordingly.

NAWAB OF CAMBAY.—The *Sumsher Bahadur* regrets to find that the principality of Cambay is retrograding, and that mismanagement and tyranny are spreading wide and abroad. The Nawab, it says, seldom or never comes out of the zenana, and everything is left to the pleasure and mercy of his karbharees, who tyrannize over and plunder the ryots.

PLEADERS.—The High Court of Judicature have issued sunuds to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the districts set forth against their names:—Mr. Gungadhar Vithal Gupte, Tanna; Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, Vakil, High Court, Tanna and Rutnagherry; Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, Vakil, High Court, Sattara.

A PARSEE GIFT TO ENGLAND IN HONOUR OF THE RECOVERY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The *Bombay Summachar* hears that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I., has forwarded Rs. 3,000 to England to be distributed among religious and charitable institutions as a token of thanksgiving for the restoration to health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

ALIMONY.—At the Small Causes Court on Wednesday, before Judge Spencer, a Parsee woman named Heerabaee, widow of the late Nowrojee Rustomjee Metkee, sued her son, Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bengally, to recover twelve rupees, being the amount due for her maintenance. Defendant did not appear, and the Court entered a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

BEWARE OF THE DOG!—At the Fort Police Court yesterday the Senior Magistrate complained of nocturnal visits some litigious Bunnias were in the habit of making to him at his residence; and for their information as well as others similarly disposed he mentioned that during the last night or two he had entertained a large and ferocious dog. He considered this would be a sufficient warning.

THE MUNICIPALITY.—The *Yazdan Parast* disapproves of the reduction of pay of the Municipal collectors. It points out that by Mr. Hope reducing the pay of the collectors from Rs. 30 to Rs. 10, and paying them one anna and a half for every bill on which they may recover the money, will give them not more than Rs. 20 per month. Of this sum they have to pay Rs. 84 every year to the Company which stands security for them, and thus actually they will receive only Rs. 13 per month.

THE FIRE AT MAZAGON DOCKYARD.—We believe that the damage done by the recent fire in the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard at Mazagon will not be more than £1,700, and this is fully covered by insurance. An "Eye-witness" writes to us regarding our statement of the number of men who were injured, and we are sorry to learn that in addition to those we mentioned the chief officer of the s.s. Australia was severely burned about the face when standing on one of the apparently empty tins of ether directing a branch of the hose.

BAZAAR AT THE MONEY INSTITUTION.—A Bazaar was held yesterday, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow, at the Robert Money Institution, the proceeds of the sales at which are to be given in aid partly of the Zenana Mission and partly of the Association for Female Education in India. The articles exhibited consist of a great variety of cushions, counterpanes, embroidery, children's clothing, toys, scrap-books, &c., and are well deserving the attention of the charitably disposed. The attendance last evening was pretty satisfactory. During the day but little business was done.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA.—At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, on behalf of some contributories of the National Financial of India, appeared to argue against a summons taken out some days ago by Mr. T. F. Punnett, the official liquidator, requiring the contributories to show cause why a call of Rs. 40 per share should not be made upon them. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter, on behalf of the liquidator, appeared in support of the summons. His Lordship made an order that a further call of Rs. 40 per share should be paid by the contributories.

THE RANEE OF THE LATE GAEKWAR.—With reference to the application to Government by the Ranee of the late Gaekwar, the *Jami-Jamshed* says—"We do not think that the Government will pay any attention to the application which the Ranee of the late Gaekwar has made about the increase of her pension. From the beginning the Ranee entertained bad feeling to H. H. Mulharao, but all her complaints about the Maharaja have turned out groundless. She will not, therefore, be entitled to more than her usual pension, namely, Rs. 50,000 per annum. It rests entirely with H. H. whether to give her an increased pension or not; and as the Ranee did not obey his orders, the Government will not on any grounds interfere to cause an increased pension to be given to her."

HOW MANY MEN DOES IT TAKE TO KNOCK OFF A HINDOO'S PUGGAREE?—At the Fort Police Court yesterday an ancient Hindoo appeared before the Senior Magistrate and applied for a warrant against "five or seven men," who had unitedly attacked him near the Baboola Tank Road with the effect of removing his puggaree. Mr. Connon thought it would scarcely take so many men to knock off the old gentleman's puggaree, and dismissed him. He walked sadly out of Court, but about ten minutes afterwards returned, looking happier, and said he would be content with a summons against only two men. The Senior Magistrate, however, thought even two men were too many to knock off a puggaree, and once more the old Hindoo walked out of Court, probably wondering if he would have any more success if he brought the number down to one.

CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE OF SUBORDINATE JUDGE AND VAKEELS.—The following candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge and of Vakeel of the High Court, Appellate Side, have been admitted, by order of the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges, to the examination to be held in the High Court House, Mazagon, on the 11th March 1872:—Messrs. Anuntajee Gungadhar Khote, Ardeseer Bazonjee, Atmaram Seetaram Agaskar, Baba Ramchandra, Balabhai Kevaldass, Balaji Mahadev Devdhar, Dinkar Gungadhar Bhutt, Dwarkanath Appajee, Eduljee Kawasjee Mussaney, Ganesh Dadajee Deshmookh, Ganesh Sadashiv Desai, W. R. Hamilton, W. S. Howell, Harisookhram Manakram Mehta, Jayasatyabodhrao Tirmalrao, Jehangirjee Bezonjee, Kallabhai Lulloobhai, Merwanjee Framjee, Mudhoovachram Balvachram, Narayan Moreshwar Joge, Prabhakar Vithal Gooptey, Ramchandra Annajee Savnoor, Rungrav Trimbak Meerikar, Sakharam Ramchandra Bhopey, Sumookhram Navnidhrai Hora, Syed Lall wullud Syed Bapoo, Venkutrao Ramchandra, and Vithal Bapujee Godboley.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 23rd January, was 391, being 23 more than in the preceding week, 69 more than the total of the week ending 24th January 1871, and 51 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 236 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified here.)	Total reported births in the week exclusive of still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	7	9
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	10	12
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	10
Market	75,402	...	9	...	5	1	1	...	20	14
Mandwee	41,152	1	11	...	6	1	...	...	26	14
Chuckla	41,142	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	12	6
Oomburkharee	63,020	3	16	...	2	3	...	...	34	20
Dongree	60,256	2	7	...	...	2	3	...	14	8
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	11	...	3	...	2	...	21	9
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	5	3
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	14	...	3	2	...	...	20	22
Kharatalao	23,451	...	8	...	...	4	2	...	23	13
Koombarwara	23,085	2	3	...	3	...	1	...	12	11
Khetwaree	29,177	3	10	...	1	...	2	...	18	3
Girgaum	21,505	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	10	9
Chaupatee	6,184	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	4
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Mazagon	21,781	...	2	...	1	2	2	...	11	5
Tarwaree	9,462	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Kamatheepoora	81,675	2	25	...	5	8	5	1	61	29
Parel	7,092	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	7	6
Seoree	5,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Seo	12,078	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Mahim	19,459	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	10	4
Worlee	10,211	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	8	7
Harbour	32,582	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	24	...
Bombay	816,562	15	161	1	35	31	43	3	391	236
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		13	119	8	32	44	54	9	340	197

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. system.	Res. System.	Digs. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. dis. not specified here).	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	8	...	3	1	2	...	18	8
Brahmin	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	9	5
Lingaet	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bhatia	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	4
Hindoo of other Caste.	10	94	...	18	10	17	1	187	123
Hindoo out-caste	...	12	...	2	4	2	...	23	15
Mussulman	3	33	...	4	15	10	1	92	54
Parsee	1	1	...	1	...	6	...	29	13
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Native-Christian	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	14	8
Indo-European	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
European	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	6	4
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	15	161	1	35	31	43	3	391	236
Corresponding week 1871	14	103	15	39	6	50	6	322	291

HIGH COURT.—26TH JANUARY.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

3'8-70—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Goswamijee Girdhurjee Maharaj v. Wallibai, widow—C. Tyabjee.—Withdrawn.
224-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Gangbai, widow v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Munisty and Fletcher.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

HEARING OF CLAIM REFERRED FROM CHAMBERS.

633-71—Jefferson and Payne—Gomu Jadowjee and others v. Champa Permajee and others.

LONG CAUSES.

182-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Lalbhoy Purbhoodas—C. Tyabjee.—Part heard.
516-70—C. Tyabjee—Diogo Antonio Rodrigues v. Ardaseer Chinoy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
696-70—C. Tyabjee—Ally Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
105-71—Dallas and Lynch—Rao Bahadoor Bimsilall A. v. Wassoodev Dajee Dowlay—Shamrao Pandurang.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, 1,307 tons, Captain W. W. G. Irvine, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals.

THE SHIP THE FOUNDLING, 1,185 tons, Captain T. J. Varian, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,508 bales of cotton, 59 bales of wool, 369½ cwts. of coir yarn, 175 cwts. of hemp, 642¼ cwts. of linseed, and 300 cwts. of horns.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Red Gauntlet which has arrived at Calcutta:—

From London—Reverend Mr. Hermann Hoernle, Mrs. Hoernle and child, two Misses Harding, Mr. Hobson, Major Little, Mr. Rook, Mr. Bondman, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Dowie, Mr. Purdon, Miss Hamilton, and one native female servant.

THE S. S. PENGUIN, Captain J. Hewett, which arrived on Wednesday from London, made the voyage in twenty-nine days and four hours. Having been detained for three days in quarantine at Port Said, the voyage was actually done in twenty-six days and four hours' steaming. The Penguin is a splendid vessel of 1,780 tons (gross), and has excellent accommodation for passengers, and each first class cabin contains only two cabins. She was built at Glasgow, and this is only her second voyage to India; the first was made to Calcutta.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time. H. M.	HIGH WATER. Height. FT. IN.	JAN.—FEB.		LOW WATER. Time. H. M.	LOW WATER. Height. FT. IN.
0 5 m	5 9	Friday	26	6 7 m	2 11
11 43 m	3 4			5 53 a	6 2
0 31 m	5 10	Saturday	27	6 36 m	2 4
0 18 a	3 6			6 26 a	6 1
1 0 m	6 0	Sunday	28	7 8 m	[illegible]
1 54 a	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
1 27 m	[illegible]	Monday	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 39 a	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
2 0 m	5 8	Tuesday	30	8 17 m	4 2
2 15 a	3 7			8 16 a	4 6
2 37 m	5 6	Wednesday	31	8 58 m	4 4
3 1 a	3 7			8 58 a	4 3
3 13 m	4 7	Thursday	1	9 39 m	4 5
3 53 a	4 2			9 40 a	2 8

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at noon, in the Fort Police Court, a Court of Petty Session was held—Messrs. John Connon, N. Spencer, and Raghoonath Narayen on the Bench.

Mr. Leathes said he thought it would be necessary to adjourn the meeting.

Mr Connon—I was just going to speak about that. Mr. Hope, the Municipal Commissioner, was informed on the 16th that this Court would meet to-day. He did not reply till yesterday afternoon, and then we were told that he wanted this Court adjourned till Tuesday next.

Mr. Leathes—I think there was some mistake about that.

Mr. Connon—The Municipal Commissioner might have known that we cannot hold the Court on a Tuesday, because by a bye-law it is fixed that it must be held upon a Thursday, and therefore we could not put it off.

APPEAL AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

In the appeal of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company against the Municipality, Mr. Leathes appeared for the Municipality and Mr. Ferguson for the Company.

Mr. Leathes raised the preliminary objection that the Railway Company did not give notice of appeal within the ten days "from the signature of the Commissioner" fixed by the Act. A notice appeared in the papers on the 27th December, although the Commissioner had signed and dated the notice "the 26th." The Company did not enter their appeal till the 5th January; and as this was eleven days from the 26th, Mr. Leathes contended that the Company's appeal should not be heard.

Mr. Connon said it was a physical impossibility for any body to know when the Commissioner affixed his signature, and was inclined to believe that the ten days required by the Act should only commence from the date that the notice appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. Ferguson represented that Mr. Leathes' objection was an attempt to strain the law, and cited cases to prove that according to common law practice the day upon which the signature was affixed could not count in the stipulated ten days, and therefore his clients were in good time.

The Court agreed with Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Leathes then asked for the postponement of the case.

This was agreed to by the Court.

Mr. Ferguson asked the costs of the day against the Municipality, because his clients were ready to proceed, and they had had no notice that the case was to be postponed.

The Bench doubted the jurisdiction of the Court in the matter, and after some discussion the question was reserved.

Thirteen minor appeals were then considered, one of which was partially sustained, while the others were settled or dismissed.

The Court then adjourned till Thursday next.

ANOTHER ACTION AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

A. M. CAMERON v. MATTHIAS MULL.

THE above suit was called on yesterday at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Second Judge. The action was brought to recover Rs. 100, being the balance of wages due by defendant to plaintiff as special correspondent of the *Times of India* at Calcutta for the month of December 1869. The parties appeared in person.

As his Honor took his seat, the defendant got up and said—

Mr. Mull—May I ask your Honor, if convenient to you, to take up Mr. Cameron's case, because there are several gentlemen in attendance here, to whom it would be very convenient to leave early.

The Judge—Yes, I think the plaintiff is going to England, and I will take the case as soon as possible after the admitted cases, for which some 200 persons are waiting. I told him so yesterday.

The following letters had been put in on behalf of the plaintiff:—

Delhi, 18th September 8170.

"My dear Sir,—The return of post brings me no reply or remittance in answer to my last enclosing a balance account in my favour for Rs. 100. I register this, and beg to enclose the bill again. If not discharged, I hope to keep the claim alive till I prove your indebtedness for the balance in a court of law in Bombay. I have never yet been deprived of a pice of the fruits of my literary labours, and cannot allow myself to lose this Rs 100. The fact of your having continued my work while I was under the impression that the salary would be Rs. 400 a month clearly shews your moral, legal and equitable indebtedness. I need not here say any thing as to the cavalier's way in which my services were dispensed with without warning, as soon as the Duke of Edinburgh left and the necessity of a 'special' was over. I trust that your good sense will lead you to close this unpleasant business in a way satisfactory to your own sense of justice and my claims. There is a branch of the Bengal Bank here.—Yours truly,

"A. M. CAMERON."

"M. Mull, Esq., proprietor "Times of India," debtor, to A. M. Cameron, for salary of special correspondent during December 1869 at Calcutta, Rs. 400. Less received Rs. 300, balance Rs. 100."

"Lucknow, 23rd December 1871, care of the Rev. R. W. Evans.

"Sir,—As you did not accept my offer made a few months ago to act as your correspondent at Simla, and thereon sink my claim against you for Rs. 100, being the balance of salary due to me as your special correspondent during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh in Calcutta, and as I hope on the 5th January next to leave this for Bombay on my way to England, I beg hereby to inform you that I shall, immediately on my arrival in Bombay, bring a suit against you with costs in the Small Cause Court there, for recovery of the sum due me, through the process and authority of the court, unless you shall have sent the money. I give you twelve days' time which allows amply for a return of post from Bombay to this. It is possible that from your ignorance on such matters, you believe you can resist my claim in court; but I have recovered moneys due me for literary work on much less evidence than I have to produce against you; and the *ingenious* attempt not to reply to my letter early in December, in which I reckoned my salary as Rs. 400 a month, and then to throw me over with only Rs. 300 by a telegram just as soon as the Duke's stay in Calcutta was over, will be fully manifested in court. Besides, you may never have considered that my appointment had no special reference to the Duke's stay in Calcutta, and it is even possible that you may be considered in the eyes of the law to pay me at least a half month's further salary, being dismissed without my notice.—Truly yours,

"A. M. CAMERON."

The case was called on after the admitted cases had been cleared, when

The Judge—I think the defendant appears in person. What do you say, what is your defence?

Mr. Mull—The plaintiff should state his claim first. I want to hear what he says.

The Judge—Do you admit the claim made against you? If you deny it, I will call upon plaintiff to prove his case.

Mr. Mull—It is denied. I deny owing him anything. It will simplify matters if your Honor looks at this letter (hands it up,) the part marked blue, on the fourth page.

The Judge—If you, then, pay him according to your own terms, the case is ended.

Mr. Mull—But I have already paid him, and nothing is due.

The Judge handed over the letter to plaintiff and asked him to read the part marked blue therein.

The Judge—You admit this letter?

Mr. Cameron—Yes, I wrote that letter.

The Judge—Then the issue is a simple one. In that letter you leave it to defendant and say, "You can pay just what you like for December"; and he has done so, that is taking Mr. Mull's statement to be true.

Mr. Cameron—When I said in the letter "just what you like," I meant to say what was a reasonable rate.

The Judge—You don't write "reasonable." You mean one thing and write another. We have nothing to do with what you meant. If you are not satisfied with what defendant has paid you, go into the box and prove your case.

Mr. Cameron—I will simply state my case, and if Mr. Mull says he paid me what he thinks is right, I will withdraw the case.

The Judge—It is a disputed matter between you and Mr. Mull. He says he paid you what he thought right.

Mr. Cameron—My conviction is that during December I was engaged in writing from morning to night for half a dozen journals, and I have not the slightest recollection that I had written in this way.

The Judge—You have been oblivious. The letter brings it fresh to your mind.

Mr. Cameron—Yes, I have been oblivious. I did not think I had written this. Considering the conduct Mr. Mull has pursued towards me——

The Judge—We have nothing to do with people's conduct. The question is a very simple one as far as the case has gone; I don't know what may come out afterwards.

Mr. Cameron—I say this is a *bona fide* letter, and if Mr. Mull had replied to my subsequent letters and drawn my attention to this one, this need not have occurred.

The Judge—Well, then, withdraw your action.

Mr. Cameron—After reading this letter, I withdraw. I am sorry he did not shew it to me, or I would not have taken the trouble to bring this action.

Mr. Mull—Will your Honor——

The Judge—One moment, (goes on taking notes.) Now, am I right in the note I have taken:—Plaintiff, after reading the letter No. 1 containing the statement, "You can pay just what you like for December," and of which he has no recollection, says, "As I wrote this without reservation, I withdraw the action."

Mr. Cameron—I apply for costs, for Mr. Mull forced me to bring this action.

The Judge—If you talk of costs, then the other party may apply for costs and satisfaction for having been brought here.

Mr. Cameron—It was Mr. Mull who forced me to bring this action. Why did he not shew me that letter?

Mr. Mull—This gentleman has the indecency to bring the case here, and to occupy my valuable time, and Mr. Shepherd's (Mr. Shepherd was in attendance as a witness, we believe,) and your Honor will be surprised to hear that I have already paid him Rs. 300 for December.

Mr. Cameron—If I had known that was to be the rate I would never have accepted the post.

The Judge—There is some degree of misunderstanding this way or that way. He (plaintiff) has been unfortunate in coming into court, as his recollection had faded as to that letter. We must make allowances for both sides.

Mr. Cameron—I seldom or never appeared in a court before, and it was Mr. Mull who forced me to come here. I am sorry for having occupied your Honor's time, but it is all owing to Mr. Mull, and the case would have entirely stopped had he shewn me that letter.

The Judge—Oh no, not at all; I am paid to sit and try cases here. You need not be sorry.

The parties then left the court.

INSOLVENTS.

THE petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Jamsetji Manockji, merchant.
Goolabchund Javerchund, goldsmith.
Husonally Ruza, bread seller.
John Joseph, draftsman.
Sha Khetsey Crujee, dealer in grain.
Merwanjee Bazonjee and Sorabjee Muncherjee, who lately carried on business as dubashes, in partnership with Byramjee Bazonjee, under the name, style, and firm of Byramjee and Muncherjee.
William Furburgh Dickins, station master, at Dadur Junction, in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.
Dharma Nagoo Thacoor and Chimneebaee, the first named insolvent is a boiler-maker in the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the second unemployed.
Heeroo Sudoojee and Emnabaee, the first named insolvent is a labourer, and the second unemployed.
Jumnadass Tricumjee, formerly a metha, now unemployed.
Liladhur Ramjee, dealer in cloth.
Gunput Ramjee, Trimbuck Ramjee, and Gungabaee (alias Anundeebaee, widow of the late Ramjee Crustnaji,) tailors.
Rymon Ahmed, labourer.
Bella Randall, milliner.
Shaik Dowlut Azmoodin, buggy driver, and Hayatbaee his wife.
Rustomjee Nasserwanjee, hack buggy and shigram-keeper.
Khoja Esmail Kutchra and Jeewebaee, the first named insolvent is a servant in the service of one Esmailbhoy Rusoolbhoy, and the second unemployed.
Peerozbaee, widow, unemployed.
Govind Dhondoo, Zaboor Ramjee, Naron Gopal, and Hurichund Naron, the first, third, and fourth named insolvents are carpenters, and the second a bricklayer.
Pundarinath Ramling, Ragoo Succaram, Bhawoo Ragoo, and Somajee bin Kondajee, the first and fourth named insolvents are silk tassel-makers, the second is a dealer in bangles, and the third a weaver.
Mahanlall Jogidass, moonim in the employ of Jugmohundas Coonlal.
Pinjara Meeyajee Bhicajee, rent collector.
Adamjee Ebramjee, milkman.
Byramjee Bazonjee, who lately carried on business as dubash, in partnership with Merwanji Bazonjee and Sorabjee Muncherjee, under the name, style and firm of Byramjee and Merwanjee.
Dewram Akhai, dealer in piece-goods.
Vuson Laloo and Furman Laloo, dealers in sour curd.
Luckhumsey Poonsey, servant.
Hormusjee Dadabhoy, contractor.
Ameena, woman, courtezan.
Gunny Noor Mahomed, Joosub Gunny, and Oosman Gunny, formerly dealers in firewood, now the first named insolvent is unemployed, the second a broker, and the third a servant in the service of one Mahomed Ally.
Crustna (alias Bhima,) courtezan.
Abdool Kyem Moola Habiboola, contractor.
Esmailjee Ahmedjee, hack buggy and cart-keeper.
Rusoolbaee, woman, unemployed.
Samuel Robinson, master mariner.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE *Oudh Excelsior* learns that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General proposes to visit Lucknow in March next, and after holding a durbar will proceed to the Terraie in search of tigers.

OUTRAGE AT ALIPORE JAIL.—A contemporary, we see, reports the occurrence of a fresh outrage in the Alipore Jail on the 14th instant, when two prisoners are said to have severely assaulted Dr. Lynch. There is evidently something rotten in the State of Denmark.—*Englishman.*

OPENING OF THE HIGH SCHOOL AT DHARWAR.

THE ceremony of opening the new High School for the Canarese country at Dharwar, took place on the afternoon of Saturday, January 20, at a meeting held at the English School, over which the Collector, Mr. E. P. Robertson, presided, and at which the Judge, Baron Larpent, the Director of Public Instruction, and other European gentlemen, together with the principal native residents of Dharwar and Hooblee, were present. The people of the Dharwar district have contributed a sum little short of Rs. 50,000 toward the cost of buildings for a new High School and a Training College for vernacular masters, and also for scholarships, furniture, and a library for the High School. The capital sum for the endowment of three scholarships has been presented by the chief priests of the Lingayets, among whom a strong desire for educational progress has evinced itself. Mr. Robertson rose in a densely crowded meeting, and stated the subject of the day in the following words:—

Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure I address a few words to you to explain the reason of our meeting here today. The Dharwar High School is at length an accomplished fact; and we are now assembled to celebrate the opening of this school, the classes of which will, as a temporary measure, be held in these rooms till the large and handsome building under construction is ready for the accommodation of the school.

I take naturally a very deep interest in this institution, and desire to see students from the Dharwar High School attaining high honours at the University. With the view of stimulating them to exertion, I have the pleasure to place at the disposal of Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction, the sum of Rs. 500, to be given as follows:—

Rs. 100, together with accrued interest on the Rs 500, to that student of the Dharwar High School who shall first take his B A. degree. This money to be given in the shape of a silver medal and some books.

Rs. 400 and any further interest that may have accrued to that student of the Dharwar High School who shall first take his M. A. degree. Their money to be given in the shape of a gold medal and a prize of books.

Should two or more students take their degrees at the same time, the prize to be awarded to the student passing highest on the list.

The qualifications required to compete for these prizes are—

1st. That the student shall be an inhabitant of the Dharwar zillah.

2nd. That he shall have studied two years at the Dharwar High School.

Mr. Robertson's donation, peculiarly appropriate after the remarks of the Right Honourable Chancellor in Convocation, was received with applause. Mr Robertson then introduced to the meeting the Director of Public Instruction, who said:

Sir,—To be in Dharwar at the opening of this High School was the principal object which I proposed to myself in my tour for the present year. It seems to me an occasion of special interest. To bring another province of this Government into direct connection with the University would be to me a matter of the first importance, even if the cost of establishing the school were intended to fall entirely on the revenues of the State. But here it is not exactly so, and I congratulate you, Sir, on the important part which it has been your privilege to take in shaping and directing a strong local impulse in favour of higher education. The first funds appropriated to the establishment of the Dharwar High School were subscribed by the people of Dharwar, and when I say the people of Dharwar, I have in view, not merely the intelligent official Brahmans who, to their credit be it spoken, avail themselves so largely of the means of education provided by the State, but all classes of the people, and conspicuous amongst them the ministers and high-priests of the remarkable sect of Basava. I could have wished that those venerable men might have been drawn from the seclusion of the cloister to hear for themselves how we propose to teach the wisdom of the West by the aid of the scholarships which they have endowed, but I doubt not that there are those present who will tell them what passes here to-day. While, then, the handsome school building which we owe to the people's aspiration for higher teaching is rising from its plinth, and while the able head master whom I have brought with me here is preparing to develop High School classes from the germ of the existing English school, I will explain what good I anticipate from the establishment of a High School in the Dravidian country under Bombay.

You know that no one who speaks the Karnataka as his mother tongue has yet obtained the distinction of a University degree. This will soon be changed, and we shall have scholars from Dharwar studying the literature of Europe in Bombay, and perhaps in England, and highly educated Canarese will be appointed to public posts of trust and distinction. I need use few words to show how important it is that the natives of this country should win their way by degrees higher and higher places in its administration, and I shall dwell rather on what may be done by our scholars. Many years ago the Honourable Court, in a passage which I prefixed to my last report on Public Instruction, wisely counted for aid in enlightening the masses, on "masters and professors, who may by themselves knowing English, and thus having full access to the latest improvements in knowledge of every kind, impart to their fellow-countrymen, through the medium of their mother tongue, the information which they have thus obtained." Now, Sir, I do not believe, nor did the Honourable Court believe, that the learning and science of Europe can be imparted through the Indian vernaculars as they now are. Nevertheless, I hold that the Indian languages can no more be discarded from our higher education than can the languages of Europe; for I am well assured that the Indian scholar who has learnt English can profit his fellow-countrymen little unless he can meet those of them who have not acquired English on some common intellectual field. Such a field I find in the ancient literature and the provincial literatures of India. In this field the highly accomplished Indian scholar can work with the Shastri of the old school, and both the one and the other of them can offer valuable aid and co-operation to the scholars of Europe, and mix with them in the sympathy of a common pursuit. And this is the field in which I conceive that our young scholars after they have obtained their degree may well exercise the mental powers which we have endeavoured to discipline and refine in the High Schools and Colleges. We are told that the course of instruction in our schools and colleges make such heavy demands on the faculties of our students as to abstract them completely from everything not included in the curriculum. If this is true, we must tempt them to adhere to literary pursuits after their College career is ended, and they have returned to their native province; and we shall both provide them with a suitable object for their attainments, and also repair a fault in a system of government generally too centralizing and too destructive of local institutions, if we can inspire them with a spirit of provincial enthusiasm. Let the Gujarathi take a pride in Gujarat and its literature; the Mahratta in Maharashtra; and let the Canarese man be enthusiastic for the literature and the history and interests of the Carnatic. If the provincial literature is scanty, yet it leans on the Sanskrit, and it touches and leads up to the antiquities and the history of the province. Every province has something to offer to the scholar, and English should be the *lingua Franca* in which each province of this Empire may communicate its literary achievements to the rest, and where all may meet in honourable emulation. When we consider this province in particular, where we have visible proof in the new High School of the existence of a local enthusiasm, we find a provincial literature fuller and more various than a stranger would be ready to suppose. This material has been to some extent already wrought upon by the learned missionaries who have made the Carnatic country the scene of their labours, and the vernacular scholar has also made his first way at a critical edition of the great epic of the Carnatic. This essay, and others like it, shall have every encouragement I earnestly trust that the two great educational institutions which are to be opened in this place will become the centre of intellectual life in this district, that those who are educated in them will labour for the name and well being of the province, that they will raise its literature to a conspicuous rank, and that they will devote a portion of their time and means to the diffusion of simple instruction and useful knowledge among the masses of its people.

I have now little more to say. I leave with you a Head Master in whom I have the fullest confidence, and whom His Excellency the Governor has just honoured by selecting him for a Fellowship of the University of Bombay, an honour by which, I believe, that His Excellency wished to evince the interests which he has on other occasions expressed to me in the establishment of this school. We shall endeavour here as elsewhere to provide English instruction so really sound and good, that the students who go from Dharwar to the University shall be able to avail themselves effectually of the teaching of the College Professors. In this I look for assistance to the large towns of the district, Hooblee, Gaduk, Ranihednore, and others, and I hope that these communities will give to their schools the means of becoming efficient feeders of the central school at Dharwar.

The assembly was then addressed in Canarese by Rao Bahadur Trimulrao Venkatesh, Judge of the Small Cause Court, who has offered a prize of Rs. 100. with interest, to be allotted to the first student from the Dharwar High School who shall pass the Matriculation, the F. A., and the B. A. degree examinations. He was followed by Mr. Wamon Abaji Modak, B. A., the new Head Master of the High School, who spoke in Marathi, and by Mr. Bashingappa, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Dharwar district, who spoke with much energy in Canarese. Rao Bahadur Trimulrao then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Robertson for the great assistance which he had given to the people of Dharwar in realizing their desire for a High School, and the proceedings were ended.

The tribute of gratitude to Mr. Robertson is well merited, as he has worked with much energy and patience to carry out the wishes of the people both in managing the collection of funds, and in selecting sites and facilitating the arrangements for constructing the buildings. The High School classes are to be opened at once in the present English school, and it is expected that the new High School building will be completed before the rains. The Training College building, on the same plan as that at Ahmedabad, is further advanced, and will be completed about the same time. The Vernacular Training College will then be removed to it from Belgaum.—*Times of India.*

BALLADS OF THE CAMP.

YE SECONDE WOE.

1.
AROUND their tables hungrily
The weary warriors drew,
Discussed their labours past, and next
A worse campaign in view.

2.
'Twas up and spoke an Ensign gay,
A woful man was he,
And loud he cried, "What sort of use
Can this discomfort be!

3.
"Enough, I trow, the standing camp
My sinful soul has vext,
This ruthless order leaves me yet
More painfully perplext.

4.
"I love the ladies, and methinks
Some ladies fair love me—
A pretty figure in their eyes
This week I needs must be.

5.
"No dainty ties, no lilac kids,
With pale and gloomy cheek
And limp moustache, I'll mourn my choice
But absent cosmetique.

6.
"For how on earth can mortal man
Convey a fitting store
Of household goods and clothes and grub
In pounds just forty-four!"

7.
Then up and spoke stout Major Jones,
And tore his grizzled hair—
"I reck not of a scanty kit,
'Tis oh! the scanty fare!

8.
"In time of war one helped oneself—
For might of course was right—
Nor cared if coats were something soiled
And belts were scarcely white.

9.
"But now there's neither food nor drink,
And swells upon the Staff
Transfix one through binoculars
And snub one with a laugh.

10.
"In war 'tis naught to lose a meal
Or slumber in one's cloak;
In peace 'tis fair to learn one's work—
But starving's past a joke."

YE THIRD WOE.

Chaunted in a minor key on the Battle-field.

1.
COLD, cold, so cold, the hour is ten at night;
Cold, cold, so cold, and not one tent in sight;
Too cold, too cold, for soldiers tired of fight.

2.
Starved, starved, so starved, no food since early morn;
Starved, starved, so starved, the bare plain's dark and lorn;
Too starved, too starved, and yet it must be borne.

3.
Smoke, smoke, oh smoke, pipes only can console;
Smoke, smoke, oh smoke, the loud tattoo drums roll;
To smoke, to smoke, may calm a hungry soul.

4.
Sad, sad, oh sad, we've toiled the live long day;
Sad, sad, oh said, morn calls for fresh display;
Too sad, too sad, we're cold and hunger's prey!

—*Pioneer.* ST. JOHNSTOUN.

HIGH EDUCATION IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

THE long-threatened blow has at last fallen on high English education in the N. W. P. In the N. W. P. *Gazette* of 13th January last the revised scheme of scholarships for the N. W P. is published. Hitherto all students, who passed the F. A. Examination and continued to read for the B. A., received assistance and encouragement in the shape of a Government scholarship. By the new order only *four* scholarships are allowed yearly to those who pass the F. A. and continue their studies for the B. A. degree. Only *four* in the whole N. W. P.! In the last F. A. Examination 16 candidates passed from the N. W. P., who would probably nearly all have read for the B. A. —not half-a-dozen of those will possibly now persevere. Of course this step is only preliminary to abolishing the English colleges, as it would be folly to keep up an expensive staff of professors and principals who have no pupils to teach. We regret it much, and at the same time are much surprized at the haste with which such an important order was passed. We cannot think it possible that the Government fail to see the effect of this false economy. There is much grim humour, however, in the new scheme, which sanctions any number of scholarships to M. A. students, seeing that no one can take the M. A. who has not first passed the B. A. Examination.—*Pioneer.*

THE NATIVE STATES OF WESTERN INDIA.

(CONTINUED FROM THURSDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

X.—SAWUNT WAREE.

THE reports from Sawunt Warre exhibit a steady improvement in every part of the administration during the past year. The minor Chief, Rughoonath Sawunt, whose age is only eight years and eight months, continues to pay a satisfactory attention to his studies, and is rapidly recovering from the baneful influence which the drunken habits of his father and the vices of his attendants formerly exercised over him. It is hoped that in another year the Political Superintendent may obtain for him a residence away from Waree for a portion of the year, which may at the same time increase his interest in the country and further sever his connexion with the courtiers and parties of the palace. The opposition which his uncle Ramchundra Sawunt Bhosle has displayed towards him has been less marked of late, and it appears that he intends to adopt a manlier and wiser line of policy for the future.

The conduct of the other uncles is satisfactory, and with the exception of the widow of the late Khem Sawunt Bhosl, the elder members of the Chief's family seem honestly desirous of assisting with their energies as well as their sympathies the cause of order and good government.

The sanitary condition of the country was good, and nothing more was heard of the cattle disease which seemed threatening at one time last year. The fall of rain was abundant and seasonable, being registered at 131·40 as against 119·20 in the previous year, and 130·65 in 1868-69. Accordingly, prices of the staple articles of food fell to a lower point than they have reached since 1863.

The prices during the last four years have been as follows:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Coarse rice...	15 seers.	13·37 seers.	11·52 seers.	15 seers.
Nachnee......	23¾ ,,	33 ,,	27·4 ,,	34½ ,,

With a firm and united government, with good harvests, and improved means of communication, the revenue has continued elastic, but owing to certain changes that have been made in the system of collection and accounts actual receipts for 1870-71 show a net decrease upon last year of Rs. 7 585-0 9. This decrease is purely nominal, and when the accounts are adjusted an increase is expected. The amount of revenue realised during the last four years is as follows:—

1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71
Rs.2,42,395-0-8	Rs.2,43,320-5-10	Rs.2,48,393-13-5	Rs.2,40,808-12-8

The feasibility of introducing change into the connection of the revenue is in itself testimony of the increasing wealth and self-restraint of the agricultural population. Whilst finances were less healthy, the revenue was collected in eight instalments, but now one half of that number has been fixed, the largest of which, a 6-anna share, falls due in April. Notwithstanding this change of payment no remissions were granted, and the people seemed pleased with the arrangement.

A still more important change in the revenue system of the country has been decided upon, and will commence after the ensuing rains. After a personal consultation with Colonel Francis, the Commissioner of Revenue Survey, a detailed survey of the State, similar to that which has been executed in the Rutnagherry zillah, was sanctioned. Of the three classes of survey proposed—

1. Detailed survey as in Rutnagherry.
2. A survey of holdings leaving the subdivision to others.
3. Topographical survey of villages only.

The first was wisely chosen as saving much boundary litigation and accurately deciding the capabilities of the country in a financial point of view. The total cost is estimated at 1½ lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 20,000 being the cost of the first year of operations has been provided in the budget for this year. But the permanent advantages will far exceed the expenses incurred, as the completion of the survey will leave a valuable record of proprietary titles established by

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usage which will be strong enough to survive any subsequent withdrawal of British control over the Waree State. Arrangements have been made for the disposal of all boundary disputes so as to secure the cooperation of the Chief's family and dependents in the survey operations.

The Forest Department also shows an increase of Rs. 1,597,8,6, chiefly arising from the proceeds of teak prunings. The details as compared with other years are given in the table below :—

Year.	Fees on Timber felled.	Fines for breach of Forest laws.	Proceeds by sale of Timber cut without permission.	Proceeds of Rafters.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1867-68	2,238 11 2	36 13 6	101 14 0	500 0 0	2,877 6 10
1868-69	1,681 10 1	98 11 0	203 12 5	....	1,984 1 6
1869-70	2,055 14 6	149 2 5	356 1 9	370 4 0	2,931 3 0
1870-71	2,501 11 4	112 11 11	408 4 3	1,506 0 0	4,528 11 6

The teak preserves are much improving and promise to be very valuable. The export of wood, however, from the country generally, is limited, owing to the high rate of exportation fees. When this question has received due attention, the forest receipts may be expected to become a most important item of revenue.

The quantity of salt produced at the several salt pans at Azownda and Ajgaum shows a large decrease, but this is purely nominal, and is due to a change in the date of closing the accounts, which are closed on March 31st, instead of July 31st, as formerly. The largest quantity of salt is produced in April and May, and will therefore fall within the report of next year.

It thus appears that the general condition of the Sawunt Waree State for the past year has been one of continued prosperity and development; and the general commercial activity of the people is evidenced also by an increase in the transactions of the Money Order office. This office which was established in May 1867, became in 1868-69 the medium of monetary transactions to the amount of Rs. 14,050. In the following year, 126 orders were issued value Rs. 5,447, and 193 were paid value Rs. 5,509-13-0, but in 1870-71, 204 orders were issued value Rs. 9,845-4-0, and 287 were paid value Rs 16,209-11-0.

The statistics of civil justice show the following results. The aggregate of suits, regular and small causes, borne on the files of both Courts, namely, the Nyayadhish's Court and the Moonsiff's Court, was as follows :—

Year.	Balance of former years.	New Suits.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
1870-71......	1,301	1,914	3,215	2,034	1,181
1869-70......	1,213	2,111	3,324	2,023	1,301
	More 88	Less 197	Less 109	More 11	Less 120

These figures show an increase of 88, of which 74 suits were on the file of the Nyayadhish's Court and 14 on that of the Moonsiff, in the balance of suits remaining from former years on the 1st of January 1870, as compared with 1869; a decrease of 197 in new suits, 54 in the Court of the former, and 143 in that of the latter; and of 109 in the total number filed, the Court of the Nyayadhish showing a net increase of 20 that of the Moonsiff a decrease of 129. There was an increase of 11 in suits disposed of in both Courts, the Nyayadhish's Court exhibiting an increase of 170 and the Moonsiff's a decrease of 159, whilst in the total balance at the close of the year a decrease of 120 appears, the decrease on the file of the former being 150 and on that of the latter an increase of 30. The return of business done in the Nyayadhish Court will thus be found more satisfactory than formerly was the case, and the disposal of business in his Court will be further facilitated by a recent alteration. Till January 1871 the same set of vakeels practised in all the Courts, whether of original or appellate jurisdiction, in the town of Waree, but since then a sufficient staff has been allowed for his Court alone, and thus his business will be independent of the work which is being carried on simultaneously in the other Courts. The unfavourable returns of the Moonsiff's Court are mainly due to accidental causes, that officer having been absent on sick leave for some time.

In the four Appellate Courts, 263 appeals were decided in the following manner :—

By the Political Superintendent		126
By the Assistant Political Superintendent		85
By Chief uncles	Ramchundra Sawunt Bhosle	4
	Som Sawunt Bhosle	48

The unsatisfactory returns of the work done by the elder uncle Ramchandra Sawunt is due to his negligence in attending his office, and his sullen demeanour towards the Chief. It is, however, gratifying to learn that the balance of suits at the close of 1870 on the file of the Appellate Courts was 243, being a reduction of 112 upon 355, the number remaining undisposed of in the previous year.

The stamp receipts show a net decrease of the year's transactions of Rs. 1,107-5-10.

In the Registry Department there was an increase of Rs. 645-12-8 in fees, but the number of deeds of all sorts registered was 1,38, being a decrease of 15 on the previous year.

From the returns of criminal cases it would appear that 255 crimes were alleged to have been committed in the year, being a decrease of one upon the previous year. Of these 250 involving 420 accused persons were disposed of by the Magistrates and the Kotwal, 257 accused were convicted and sentenced to punishments. The statistics show no murders but one attempt at murder and 2 culpable homicides, 52 thefts, 30 disobedience of the orders of the State, 5 forgeries, and 3 cases of fabrication of false evidence in civil suits. Of the convicts, 10¼ per cent. had been previously convicted, 39½ per cent. had received some education.

Of accidental deaths there were 42, as well as 3 deaths from lightning, and 2 from the bites of reptiles, but it is satisfactory to learn that casualties from unprotected wells are on the decrease, and that the increasing carefulness and intelligence of the people is likely to lead to still further diminution of accidents arising from preventible causes.

The average number of prisoners confined in jails was 42·9, and the cost of their maintenance gave an average of Rs. 106-10-5 per prisoner against Rs. 134-14-9 last year The actual cost for mere maintenance was in 1870 Rs. 35-8-9, and the cost of guarding the prisoners was Rs. 26 per prisoner. As, however, no reduction in jail establishment is practicable, the total cost per prisoner under all heads varies from year to year merely in accordance with the number of prisoners by whom the total expenditure has to be divided.

The re-organisation of the local corps and peons has been effected, and each district officer is provided with a number of ablebodied men who are constantly relieved by others. District Police posts are also to be furnished in lieu of the standing out-posts who proved of little service to the local officers.

The educational system consists of an English school, vernacular schools, and a girls' school. In the first the progress made is disappointing. The latter are advancing satisfactorily.

Notwithstanding the re-organisation of the English school last year and the increased cost of the establishment, sanctioned at Rs. 230 per mensem, the number of pupils have not improved. In 1868, 86 were upon the rolls of the school, and hopes were entertained that a sufficient demand for a lower grade High School would grow up in the State. The number last year increased to 129, but they have in the year under review fallen to 99. This is disappointing after the attention which had been paid to the improvement of the school, but whether the failure is due to the incompetence of the head master or to the increased fees will form a subject for careful investigation.

There are 19 vernacular schools for boys, of which 10 are in the districts. The total number of boys receiving instruction was 1,153, of whom there was an average daily attendance of 857. Last year the average was 683 out of 884 upon the roll, and in 1868-69 it was 626 out of a total of 792.

The girls' school is also slowly progressing: the average number of attendants is 25 as against 20 and 14 in the two preceding years.

A library has been instituted in the town, and though attendance is small at present there is every sign of its increase.

Little has been done during the past year in the way of opening new lines of traffic. Certain routes have been surveyed and provision made for the works in the budget estimates. The existing lines of communication consisting of 120 miles of fair-weather cart lines, and 28 miles of the old imperial road from the Ram Ghat to Vingorla have been repaired.

A dhurrumsala and other small works are in course of construction.

Aided by a good harvest and a healthy season the general tendency of the affairs of Sawunt Waree appears progressive, and from the gradual extinction of palace intrigues, and the increased co-operation of the Chiefs and their dependents in the careful administration of the State, the best results may be anticipated. Notwithstanding the natural difficulties of the country, and the native opposition which has been encountered, Lieut. Col. Schneider has succeeded in placing his district almost upon a level with the neighbouring collectorates, which have for years past enjoyed the full benefits of British administration and justice. The minority of the young Chief will give him ample opportunity for effecting other reforms and consolidating those which he has already introduced.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COTTON SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

(*New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, Dec. 9.)

WHEN publishing the cotton circular of M. Ott-Trumpler, some weeks ago, we stated it was our purpose soon to give to the readers of the *Chronicle* the statistical position of the American crop in the world's cotton supply for 1871-72. That remarkable circular startled the commercial world by its exhibit of a cotton supply beyond the consuming demand of Europe and America, even if our present crop should not exceed 2¾ million bales. Its statements were worthy of its author, clear, convincing, and, except in some minor points, indisputable. And still these minor points appear to us to be important conditions in the probleme if we would reach a correct conclusion. For instance, the statistics employed were of bales—bales of all sorts of cotton in their common aggregate, irrespective of weight or quality. Here was possibility of an error of magnitude, in a comparison of two seasons, wherein the proportions of heavy and light bales, or of good and poor staples might widely vary. A diminution of 750,000 bales or more in the supply of good stapled American cotton, though replaced by an equal number of lighter bales of poorer staples would work a great change in the relations of value, and to a less degree in the comparative sufficiency of quantity. But without going into the general question of the world's supply of cotton we propose now to give simply the figures for the American staple in the supply for 1871-72, and of the demand upon it, both, of course, however, only as estimates. So far as practicable, up to 1st October, we follow the figures of M. Ott-Trumpler in the statements we give, applying only such changes as are noted, with the reasons for them.

One of the changes from M. Ott-Trumpler's figures which we make is in the estimate of our home consumption; he gave it at 1,020,000 bales, the same as last year, while he appropriates the 80,000 bales, the surplus of our spinner's stocks 1st of September, to the supply. It would be easy to show, had we space for it, that our consumption will exceed that of 1870-71 by about 15 per cent, and will therefore be 1,175,000 bales. Hence, besides using the 80,000 bales surplus, our spinners must take during the year about 1,100,000 bales; or if they would not again run their stocks so dangerously low as in September, 1870, they must take more.

For a part of the supply in 1871-72 M. Ott-Trumpler also assumed that there was a surplus left over in European spinners hands of 500,000 bales of the quantity delivered for consumption in Europe last year, and by so much reduced the apparent to the actual consumption. In its greater part this was correct beyond doubt. It is, however, to be remembered that after the late war began, many mills on the Continent "ran out." Such of these as started up last year had to "fill up" again True, the cotton so used was not in the usual sense consumed, that is, worked into fabrics for the market; but equally true is it that it is not available as supply for working into fabrics during the present year. Information on this point is not as full as we could wish, but from the facts we have obtained we are led to estimate the cotton so applied at 68,000 bales.

It is likewise said in England, by parties usually well informed, that the spinners stocks there were over-estimated by M. Ott-Trumpler, and some confirmation is found in a count of bales held at the various railway stations as compared with previous periods. This and other evidence would seem to justify a reduction then of 90,000 bales from the figures of English spinners stocks as he gives them. These deductions being made we have the surplus, or unusual stocks of European spinners October 1 at 342,000, instead of 500,000 bales, as a contribution to the supply of 1871-72. That surplus is supposed to consist mainly of American cotton—say 275,000 bales.

Taking the actual consumption in Europe to be the quantity delivered for consumption less the 342,000 bales surplus held by spinners, we find that during last year, ending September 30, American cotton was consumed in England at the rate of 33,000 bales per week, and on the Continent (including Russia, Spain, etc.), at 19,000 bales, or for the year 1870-71 2,704,000 bales. What can be the supply for 1871-72 to Europe?

Stock in European ports Oct. 1 289,000
Spinners surplus, 342,000, of which amount American 275,000
Suppose our crop to be 3,500,000
And that we retain 1,100,000
Then Europe can get 2,400,000
Total supply of American to Europe 2,964,000
(This leaves our stock in ports as last Sept., and our mills as in 1870).
The consumption, if no more than last year, will be 2,704,000
Which would leave in Europe unconsumed 260,000
But suppose any condition of trade should demand an increased use of American, say 5 per cent 135,000

Then in the ports and mills of all Europe would be 125,000 bales, or only about 2½ weeks supply.

The stock unconsumed cannot be reduced so low as that quantity. Long before it could be reached, consumption would be checked by high prices. It follows that if our crop shall prove to be only 3,500,000 bales, Europe, as a whole, cannot materially exceed its last year's use of American cotton, whatever may be the demand of trade or the condition of manufacturing interests. Passing by the question of our crop falling short of 3½ million bales, with the obvious remark that whatever it lacks of that quantity must nearly all be abated from last year's rate of consumption in Europe, we proceed to consider some of the points in the question of consumption, especially of American cotton.

Since the year opened new spindles have been set up in England at the rate of 40,000 per week, or 2,000,000 for the year. Within the same year 1,000,000 old spindles are said to have been refitted and started up. There may be no further increase of Continental spindles as is assumed by M. Ott-Trumpler, to whose good information we would always defer, but these 3 millions in England, perhaps increased to 4 millions for the average of the current year—more than 10 per cent increase in spinning capacity since September, 1870—are not to stand idle, nor will any running spindles be stopped, while either can be run without positive loss. In the factory districts they begin to feel the scarcity as well as the power of skilled labour. This aggravates the loss and difficulty always attending the stopping of a cotton mill, loss of interest, deterioration, and the cost of starting up. The hands once dismissed and scattered to other employment, are re-gathered but slowly and expensively. Short time may be resorted to; but that is a practice on which the operatives now have something to say as to its terms. So they have a voice as to the kind of cotton to be used. In some mills the operatives, who make good wages on piecework when using American cotton, refuse to use any other, and will turn out (or strike) if it be forced upon them without a corresponding advance in wages. The master spinner who would substitute Surat for American staple, must raise wages, get less product, injure the quality and price of his yarn, and incur other expense. He will not change while any profit remains in the use of American cotton, especially if he thinks he sees in the not distant future an abundant supply and cheaper prices.

At the present prices for raw cotton and for yarns there is a fair profit on all but some exceptionally unfavoured productions. We will take the price of No. 40 mule yarn and of middling upland cotton;—not that either is a true or constant measure of value for other sorts, but as offering a fair comparative average for different periods;—and note for the last four years *the difference* between the price of one and the other at Manchester (in pence).

	*Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
1867-68	4¼	4½	4½	2½	3½	4½	3¼	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¼
1868-69	3½	2½	2¾	3¾	2½	2	3	3	3½	2¾	2½	4
1869-70	2	2½	3	3	4¼	4¼	4	4½	5¾	4¼	4¼	4½
1870-71	5½	5¾	5½	5½	5¾	5½	5½	5½	5	5½	4¼	4½

Averages for the years
1867-68 .... 3·08
1868-69 .... 3·05
1869-70 .... 4·11
1870-71 .... 5·19

Pounds cotton consumed in England .... years.
1867-68 1,055,000,000
1868-69 916,000,000
1869-70 1,063,000,000
1870-71 1,176,000,000

* The great fluctuations from one month to another in this table of *differences* were caused by changes in the price of cotton chiefly, but in part by fluctuations in yarn also.

The difference between the yarn and the cotton was 1·06d. greater (or more profitable) in 1869-70 than in 1868-9; applying that gain to the cotton used in 1869-70, it amounts to £4,703,750. The gain from 1869-70 to 1870-71 was 1·08d., which, on the cotton consumed in 1870-71, amounts to £5,292,000. The contrast or gain, as between 1868-69 and 1870-71, was 2·14d., giving on the consumption of the latter year £10,486,000 increase of profit.

These several amounts show in part the contrasts between years of poor, medium, and very good results. Since the price of middling upland cotton advanced above 9d. last summer, the difference between yarn and cotton, of the kinds above named, has averaged about 4¾d. In November it has been about 4¼@4¾d., or nearly the same as in the average of 1869-70, when the profit was sufficient to bring out in the London *Economist*, and in trade circulars, glowing accounts of the "Revival in Lancashire." That difference must further diminish by more than 1d. per pound from advance in cotton or decline in yarns, or part from both, before the English spinners can be in the poor and profitless position they held in 1868-9. If the currrent prices of yarns can be maintained then cotton may advance until middling upland shall be worth 10½d., without sinking the spinners' profit on the average production. There may be an exceptional advance in American for the few months in which its supply must be inadequate to the demand which trade would make for it, if not deterred by excessive prices.

Will there be market for the full production of yarn, by all the machinery now in motion, at the prices now current? Looking at the large accumulations of cotton goods in the Eastern markets, one is inclined to predict a falling off in England's export of them. But, again, looking at the rapid and vast increase in the trade since 1866, each year marked by predictions of such glut in the East that the following year must show a reduction, and noting that each year, including the last, has shown, not reduction, but an increase in a rapidly progressing ratio; and that the accumulation now bears only about the same proportion to the year's export that it has in the previous years, the inclination to repeat the prediction gives place to an inquiry for explanation of this new and wonderful expansion of trade to India and China. It has been suggested that the vast populations of those countries, clad chiefly in cotton fabrics, have found it expedient to discard the native cloth and adopt the cotton cloth of Europe, and that their ability and inclination to buy the latter have been extended by the events of the last few years which have enlarged their knowledge of and facilities for trade and barter with the Western countries. If the suggestion has good foundation in fact, we have seen but the beginning of a commercial and economic change that will amount to a revolution. When the hundreds of millions of cotton-wearing people of the East depend on Western spindles and looms for their yarns and cloth for clothing and other uses, the demand so arising will be met by use of the staple that best combines the requisites, "cheapest and best," and that will be our American cotton and no other. This thought reaches into the future, more or less distant. We may consider only so much as bears upon the present—that is visible or probable. There is then no apparent reason why the Eastern trade shall not continue its demand on England's factories this year to an extent nearly or quite up to that of last year, if not arrested by advanced prices.

At slight concessions in price the demand in Manchester becomes active. It is reasonable to assume that there will be no material decline in the price of yarns until made from cheaper cotton, nor any but a temporary check to the activity which has prevailed during the last two years. Then it follows almost of necessity that if our crop does not exceed 3½ million bales the supply of American cotton to all Europe in 1871-2 will be scanty. Its use cannot well be reduced except by the restriction of price, and that need not be operative at any point short of 10½d. for middling uplands, if at that.

Economists and statisticians have said much of late years of the diminished purchasing power of gold and the enhancement of price by the extensions of traffic, in spite of many cheapening processes. This applies especially to what are termed raw materials. Yet no one seems to consider it with reference to the price of cotton—perhaps because it has been so immediately controlled by the relations of actual or supposed supply and demand. If other commodities of trade and materials for manufacturing industry have appreciated in gold value since ten years ago, to the extent of 20 to 40 per cent—say 33 1-3 per cent in common average—why is not cotton under the same law? If the average price of cotton in the 3 years of abundant supply, 1859-1861, was above 7d., and touched 7¾d. to 8¼d. under special influences upon the market, why should it not be above 9d. in the years of bountiful supply now, and touch 10d. to 10½d. in periods of scarcity? If these are but fair prices in relation to the prices of other articles, there is nothing startling or alarming in the demand for them. During and since our war cotton was kept out of the gradual change that was taking place in the price of other articles, by its own peculiar position. Now its fair normal value should be claimed, always like everything else subject to the law first to be felt and obeyed, that of supply and demand. If this reasoning be not faulty, midland upland cotton should be worth 9d. in Liverpool, if our crop be considerably larger than the year's demand for it, and as much more price as the trade can bear without loss, if the crop be less than the natural demand for it.

We cannot close without a word of caution to planters. We have set forth, in fair and moderate terms, the strength of the argument in favour of higher prices for American cotton in Europe. There is a point, however, at which price will check consumption materially, and stop many mills. It may not be at 10½d., but no one can safely assume it will be higher. It is therefore unwise to hold cotton in expectation of getting a high price for it in the spring. If 10½d. is the highest price the trade can bear, it matters not if our crop be less than 3½ millions. Any quantity that is short of the wants of spinners (and we have shown that 3½ millions is short of their wants) is small enough to produce the highest price, and a smaller can do but little if any more.

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THE STORY OF MARTIN GUERRE.

(*Times.*)

WE need not be told that "there is nothing new under the sun,"—not even the Tichborne case. Many of those who day after day wade through six or more columns of the morning papers for a report of the passes-at-arms between "Mr. Hawkins" and "Brother Ballantine," hardly suspect that particulars of still more vital interest than any that have as yet arisen from the present trial were discussed before a French Court of law more than three centuries ago. All of us are aware that in cases of natural resemblance, especially with twins, the discernment of the most familiar acquaintance is often at fault; but strange freaks of the same description have also been played by mere fortuitous likeness. Ancient writers amuse us with their tales of the "ridiculous" likeness between Strabo, the great Pompey's father, and his cook, and of the other still more striking resemblance of Sura, a Roman Proconsul in Sicily, to a fisherman native of that island—a resemblance not only of feature, size, and figure, but also of voice, smile, and gesture, with the additional coincidence of the habit of stammering. It is known that the Proconsul, who could not account for the phenomenon, maliciously asked his facsimile "whether his mother had ever been at Rome," whereupon the fisherman ingenuously answered, "Not my mother, but my father."

In the case we now propose to condense, however, the identity was in a great measure a matter of imagination. People who had sworn to an undeniable likeness in perfectly good faith, and upon the strongest and most irresistible conviction, were ultimately compelled to acknowledge their error, and to give, as it were evidence against themselves. The main facts of the case are the following :—In the year 1539 Martin Guerre, a native of Biscay, belonging to the class of well-to-do peasant proprietors, married a girl, by name Bertrande de Rols, an inhabitant of Artigues, in the diocese of Rieux, in Languedoc, where Martin's family had settled. Both the bride and bridegroom were at the time little more than children, about 11 years old, and nine years passed before they had any children. At last a son was born, whom they called Sanxi, and about whose birth there were some circumstances which might be presumed to have remained a secret between the parents. It happened that Martin Guerre robbed his father of some corn, and dreading the consequences of a detection of his offence left the country, and was absent for eight years, during which there was neither trace nor intelligence of him. In the interval his father died, leaving four daughters under the guardianship of his brother, Pierre Guerre, who managed the family estate in the name of the absent Martin. At the end of eight years the lost Martin Guerre, or one whom every one at once recognized as such, reappeared in Artigues, and was welcomed by his wife Bertrande, by his sisters, by his uncle, and by all his friends and acquaintances, living with them for three years without raising a shadow of suspicion. His wife, who had been warmly attached to her husband before his disappearance, was overjoyed at his supposed return, clung to the new-comer with redoubled affection, and bore him two children, one of whom died in tender age. Presently, however, a soldier happened to go through the village of Artigues, who, at a private interview, communicated to Bertrande the startling intelligence that her real husband, Martin Guerre, was living in Flanders, that he had been a soldier like himself, and had lost a leg, carried off by a cannon-ball, at the Battle of St. Laurent. Bertrande, evidently disturbed, but not convinced, went to a notary, bade him draw up a record of the soldier's revelations, but took no further notice of them, and continued to live in the most intimate terms with the man who had been represented to her as an impostor. At the end of three years disputes arose between the alleged Martin Guerre and his Uncle Pierre with respect to the restitution of part of the property. Pierre proceeded to acts of personal violence against the man he believed to be his nephew, and in one instance, in which he attacked him with a bar of iron, the nephew was only rescued from the uncle's fury by the interference of the loving Bertrande. Shortly afterwards this same nephew was arrested in consequence of a quarrel he had with one of the villagers, and while he was in durance at Toulouse his Uncle Pierre and four of the sons-in-law of this latter endeavoured to prevail on Bertrande to denounce Martin as an imposter. But she withstood all their arguments, and to every doubt urged against the man now personating her husband, she instantly replied that he must "either be Martin Guerre or the Devil in his skin." Her imprisoned husband was presently released on bail, and on his return to his village he was again received by her with every mark of conjugal attachment. But on the following day, early in the morning, his Uncle Pierre, with his four sons-in-law, broke into Martin's house with arms in their hands, and, professing to act by power of attorney in the wife's name, arrested Martin, charging him with fraud and deception. The power of attorney, however, as it was proved, was only signed by Bertrande in the evening of that same day.

The prosecution began before the Judge at Rieux, and witnesses came forward on either side. It was alleged on the part of the uncle that the prisoner was not Martin Guerre, but one Arnauld de Tilh, *alias* Pansette, of Sagias, a man of bad character, known to many in the district from early youth. On behalf of the prisoner it was urged that he had been, after an absence of eight years, recognized without hesitation by his uncle, by his four sisters, and by his wife, as well as by all the community, without any doubt ever arising as to his identity, for a whole period of three years. No change was noticed in the man except the growth of a long beard which had taken the place of the youthful down which fringed his chin at the time of his disappearance. It was urged that the intimacy of married life precluded the possibility of deception on the part of Bertrande, and much stress was laid on her blameless conduct, her upright character, on the strong affection she had always shown for her husband, present or absent, and on her visible repugnance to join her husband's uncle in his prosecution. Allusion was made to those conjugal secrets respecting the birth of their first child, Sanxi, which were not of a nature to find their way out of the nuptial chamber. The prisoner pointed to the fact that from the very moment of his re-appearance he found himself perfectly at home on all subjects connected with his former life, greeted friends and acquaintances on their first meeting, each of them with the degree of cordiality justified by their former intimacy, reminding them of circumstances which had escaped their memory and dwelling on particulars either of so private or of so trivial a nature that prearrangement or collusion seemed altogether out of the question. He described with the greatest accuracy his father and mother, his marriage, the priest who had celebrated it, the witnesses, the guests, the persons who, according to custom, had accompanied him within the threshold of the bridal chamber, and up to the nuptial bed, where the bride awaited him; and especially those circumstances of an extremely delicate nature connected with the birth of his child Sanxi. He gave a most precise account of his eight years' wanderings, of his serving first in the French, then in the Spanish army, and his narrative was ascertained to be thoroughly correct in every particular. Bertrande, also, being examined, not only confirmed all the prisoner's assertions, but alluded to their long-entertained belief that their having no children for nine years had been by them attributed to witchcraft, and to the prayers, fasting and masses to which they had recourse for a counter-charm—all circumstances on which, on a second examination, her statements were found to tally in every respect with those of the prisoner.

Witnesses then came in to the number of 150. Between 30 and 40 of them expressed no doubt about the identity between the prisoner and the long absent Martin Guerre; 50 declared that the prisoner was no other than Arnauld de Tilh, and 60 professed themselves to be so perplexed by the resemblance between Martin and Arnauld, both of whom they had familiarly and intimately known, that they found it impossible to come to a conclusion. The son Sanxi was then produced, and no resemblance whatever was traced from him to his supposed father, the prisoner; but, on the other hand, the prisoner was said to have the family look, and to be as like the four sisters of Martin Guerre "as one egg is like another egg."

Upon summing up this conflicting evidence the Judge of Rieux gave sentence against the prisoner, and condemned him as an impostor, adulterer, usurper, &c., to be beheaded and quartered. But the case was brought for appeal before the Parliament of Toulouse, and subjected to a new inquiry. The prisoner was confronted with Bertrande, and professed that he would abide by her decision. He would care for no other witness but her, and place his life at her discretion. "Would she swear that he was not Martin Guerre?" Bertrande's answer was that "she could neither swear nor believe it." New batches of witnesses were then summoned. Out of 30, ten swore that the prisoner was Martin Guerre, seven that he was Arnauld de Tilh; the remainder were doubtful. And yet all these had been well acquainted with both; they had all been boon companions together, and knew every particular connected with both of them from infancy. An uncle of Arnauld and some of his friends avowed that they had recognized the prisoner as Arnauld from the very outset, but that they had hesitated about exposing him, either from reluctance to bring him to the scaffold or from consideration of what their connivance might bring to themselves. In other words, they convicted themselves of false testimony.

The most singular point of the case was that, upon summing up the opinion of all the witnesses, there seemed to be no actual personal resemblance between Martin Guerre and Arnauld de Tilh. Martin was described as somewhat tall and dark, with a thin body and limbs, a sunken head between vaulted shoulders, a forked chin pointed upwards, a hanging nether lip, a large turned up nose, with an ulcer on his face and a scar on his eyebrow, while Arnauld was not tall, but thickset, with a protuberant body, a good stout leg, no stoop in the shoulders, with features in no way answering Martin's description, and, although he had scars about his face, no two witnesses could agree as to the peculiar spots on which they were. A shoemaker who had fitted Martin with shoes for years averred that his shoes were longer and larger by one-fourth than any shoes which would suit the prisoner's feet. Other witnesses testified that Martin had been skilled in fencing and wrestling, while the prisoner was totally unacquainted with those accomplishments; that Martin was a native of Biscay, while the prisoner was evidently unfamiliar with the Basque language, and broke down in his attempt to speak a few words of it. Finally, it was established that Arnauld de Tilh was a notorious scamp, an infidel, and a blasphemer, guilty of deeds of fraud and violence; a man of low cunning and consummate impudence; in fact, just such a man as might be deemed capable of conceiving a bold scheme of deception and going through with it with the most brazen assurance. There, indeed, appeared one witness, by name Jean Espagnol, an innkeeper, who asserted that Arnauld de Tilh had been his guest, that he had told him how in his travels he had fallen in with his old comrade, Martin Guerre, how they had lived and roved together for a long time, laying aside all reserve and obtaining the fullest knowledge of each other's secrets, intoxication even frequently letting out what ought to have been most sacred; and that the said Martin having been taken ill, and being about to die, had given him, Arnauld de Tilh, whatever he had about his person. All these particulars, Jean Espagnol said, had been revealed to him by Arnauld, but in the strictest secrecy, and upon his pledging himself to reveal them to no man. All this evidence, however, had no sufficient weight with the Parliament of Toulouse, who set against it the spontaneous and undisputed recognition of the prisoner as Martin Guerre for three years by all who had interest in ascertaining the truth, and even by some who might have had interest in disproving it, as was the case with the uncle, Pierre Guerre, who was at the head of the prosecution, but who had yet so long lived on friendly terms with the prisoner, never dreaming of disputing his identity with his nephew till he came to a contest with him, attempted his life, and, being baffled in his assault, swore he would have his revenge at any cost. With respect to the conflict of evidence as to personal identity, the Court had to consider that Martin Guerre had left the country in his 20th year, when growth, even in height, was by no means impossible, while thinness and weakness of appearance, and even a stoop in the shoulders, might have been modified by a more active life, a change of climate and of the habits of life. As to features and the expression of the countenance, little reliance could be put on the powers of observation and recollection of mere ignorant boors. On most of these points the resemblance between Martin and the prisoner was grounded on the assertion of the majority of the witnesses; all of whom, besides, concurred in establishing the wonderful likeness of the prisoner to the four sisters of Martin, at the same time that they could trace no connexion between the prisoner and Martin's son, Sanxi,—all which circumstance led to the conclusion that the family type, which could not be recognized in a mere child's undeveloped features, was evident when referred to the settled countenance of grown-up persons. The facts, also, that Martin Guerre was remembered as having double eye-teeth in the upper jaw, a scar on the forehead, the nail of the forefinger of his left hand sunk in the flesh, three warts on the right hand and one on the little finger, and that the prisoner exhibited all these marks on his face and hands, carried not a little weight in his favour. The objection that the alleged Martin Guerre, a born Basque, was almost totally unacquainted with the Basque language was overruled by the circumstance that the real Martin had left Biscay when only two years old, and settled in Languedoc. There was no evidence to his having retained the knowledge of his native tongue, or being able to speak it at the time of his disappearance. Finally, the very character that all witnesses gave to Arnauld de Tilh tended to disprove the identity between him and the prisoner, as the prisoner's conduct during the three years of his residence at Artigues had been irreproachable.

Everything combined thus to incline the Judges of the Toulouse Parliament to give their sentence in favour of the prisoner, when a man calling himself Martin Guerre, and with a wooden leg, answering the description given by the soldier to Bertrande, appeared in court. He was immediately arrested and confined to a cell, depriving him of all communication with the outer world, and, being secretly examined, he entered into all the particulars respecting his family, his village, and his acquaintance with considerable accuracy, but yet not with the minuteness, with the promptness and certainty, which had been displayed by the first prisoner throughout the transaction. The two Martins were then confronted, and both stood the test of cross-examination with firmness; but it was observed that the new-comer, although consistent and positive, was in frequent instances, and especially in matters of domestic and conjugal concerns, less glib and explicit than his adversary. They were plied separately with questions on topics which had hitherto never been alluded to in the trial, but the answers were equally ready and fully satisfactory on either side. Witnesses were then called,—first, the brothers of Arnauld de Tilh, who all absconded, and were vainly subpœnaed, as they did not wish to run any risk of criminating so near a relative in what had now become a matter of life and death; next, the sisters of Martin Guerre, who, as they entered one by one and cast a glance on the newcomer, threw their arms round his neck, bursting into tears, calling him their real brother, and asking his pardon a thousand times for having allowed themselves to be the dupes of a gross deception, which had equally imposed upon all their neighbours. Bertrande came next, and in her case also the first sight of the man with the wooden leg seemed to cause the scales at once to fall from her eyes. She sank on her knees before the husband she had so grievously and yet so unwittingly wronged, and she urged in her exculpation the astonishing resemblance between him and the villain who had deceived her, and the readiness with which his own sisters and all the village of Artigues had fallen into her own delusion. The same revulsion of feelings manifested itself in all the witnesses who were brought in succession, especially in those who had been foremost in acknowledging the first pretender and to give evidence in his favour. The passionate accent and the flowing tears of the loving wife carried conviction to the hearts of the judges. The man with the wooden leg was reinstated in all his rights as Martin Guerre, and the impostor, Arnauld de Tilh, was condemned to be hanged and burnt. Before he was led out for execution he avowed that he had served as a soldier with Martin Guerre; that he had lived with him on such terms of friendship as enabled him to gain possession of all his secrets, and that upon his return from the wars, having accidentally fallen in with some persons who had mistaken him for his friend, he had conceived the scheme of taking that friend's name and place—a scheme which had at first succeeded to the full extent of his expectation.

Not a little of the perplexity in the above narrative lies on the character of Martin's wife. She was, as we have seen, very fond of the boy who had been at an absurdly early age given her as a partner for life. The union was for eight years a happy one, and Bertrande had strongly and victoriously resisted the suggestions of her parents, who, laying the blame of the non-appearance of children on her husband, advised her to sue for an annulment of her marriage. She had borne with her eight years' forlorn condition as a "grass-widow" with the greatest fortitude, and disdained the advances of swains who hinted that her husband's long absence and silence fully entitled her to consider herself free to contract new ties. There had never been a whisper of scandal about her, and there could be no reason to suppose that when the pretended Martin Guerre appeared she had connived at his fraud in her eagerness to fill her absent husband's place. Till some time after the birth of her two children it would seem hard to suspect collusion on her part; and, although no person can answer with greater certainty about a man's identity than his wife, still, as Bertrande alleged, there were her husband's uncle, his sisters, and the husbands of the two married ones, together with the whole community, to confirm her in her judgment. Affection might render her husband's sisters, as well as herself, somewhat too hasty in believing what they desired. But Martin's brothers-in law were not easily to be moved by the same feelings, and their interests, as well as those of Martin's uncle, would naturally be arrayed against any man in whom they might suspect a mere pretender. For at least to years the delusion had been complete and general. Martin Guerre was thought to have come back in the flesh; and no one even thought of looking twice into his face to satisfy himself as to the man's identity. There was here a case of something more than mere personal resemblance, for the new comer settled among his neighbours as the man of yore; he took up the thread of his daily intercourse as he had left it. He was expected to have the right word for every man he met, to know the circumstances of every family whose house door he went past, to recollect the relations which had existed between himself and a whole circle of his fellow beings. Arnauld de Tilh, be it remembered, was not a native of Artigues, but of Sagias. Whatever knowledge he might have of Martin's village and connexions was probably collected from his conversation with his comrade, at a time in which the notion of personating his comrade had not yet dawned in his brain. There must have been something prodigious in the retentive powers and in the dexterity of the impostor—though, no doubt, the unsuspicious frame of mind of the persons with whom he conversed may have admirably aided the deception by unconsciously suggesting the answers to the questions propounded, or by overlooking any inaccuracy in his assumed information. For fully two years no man dreamt of testing the pretender's veracity, and, before that time was over, the pretender had made himself sufficiently at home in his usurped home to use against adverse witnesses the very knowledge they had themselves supplied. In his intercourse with Bertrande the false Martin Guerre must have proceeded with far greater tact and displayed still greater skill, for Bertrande had cohabited with the true Martin for above eight years. She had grown up with him from an early age; she was the mother of his only child. No mere similarity of form and feature was here required, but a perfect identity of tastes, habits, and humours, a knowledge of all a husband's ways and moods—all that in so close a connexion man and wife have reciprocally to bear and forbear. That Bertrande might in some moments have said or thought that her husband had come back an altered man would have been natural under all circumstances, but a mere change in the same man must have its limits. Between an altered man and another man their must be a world wide difference, and the impossibility of nature ever repeating itself, even in the production of two blades of grass, is so well established that no mere similarity can ever stand the test of long, close, and thorough observation.

How long Bertrande really believed in her new man it would be impossible to ascertain. The statement of the soldier who first assured her that her husband was living in Flanders seems, indeed, to have disconcerted her. Possibly, misgivings may have sprung up in her mind even at an earlier epoch, but these she probably smothered, thinking that she was by this time too far committed by her hasty admission of the pretender's claims to be able to break from him. She had her sense of shame, the interest of her children, and perhaps her attachment to her new companion to make her shrink from a disclosure sure to be fraught with terrible consequences. Possibly also, her mind was distracted with doubt to the last; and when she stood before her husband's uncle, on his first hinting that she should denounce the impostor—and declared that her present man must "either be Martin Guerre or the Devil in his skin"—she in all probability believed what she said; nor was she, even at a later time, able to withstand the impostor's adjuration that "she should swear whether or not he was Martin Guerre." She "could not swear that he was not." Even when she came to a full avowal to her real husband she pleaded the impossibility of resisting, not only his wonderful resemblance to the husband she had lost, but all the evidence resulting from his knowledge of those secrets which that husband alone had in his keeping, and which the husband, being a man, could never have imparted to another man. Possibly by the time she became aware of her mistake she was convinced that the real Martin would never return; or that, even if he returned, he could not complain of a treatment which his heartless desertion and his unmanly indiscretion fully deserved. It was only when the man actually stood before her, claiming what she felt was undoubtedly his own, that all doubt was dispelled and the charm of a first love recovered its ascendancy.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of escaping from suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest complaints, by which the health of so many is seriously and permanently injured in most countries,

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are :—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1/8	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 11 1/2d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 11 1/2d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 25th January 1872.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per Annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

FOR SALE.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES, JUST LANDED.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES .... Rs. 32 complete.
MAHOGANY CABINETS 8
WALNUT 10
PACKING CASE, EXTRA 1
Sole Agents—Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!

PASSENGERS FROM OUTSTATIONS,
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.,
Can provide themselves best with
AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS;
FOLDING CHAIRS,
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
THE COMPENDIUM OF GAMES, &c., &c.,
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS;
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality;
PIPES, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce.
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOOD;
Nursery Lamps and Appliances;
LUNCHEON BASKETS,
POCKET CANTEENS, AND DRAM FLASKS:
PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS.
LADIES' METAL BONNET BOXES AND TRUNKS.
STATIONERY;
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c., &c.:
TOILET REQUISITES;
Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pommade, &c.
WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description of the best brands
from
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

FORT ESTABLISHMENT:
Opposite the Post Office and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.
BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT,
Opposite to Byculla and near to the Adelphi Hotel,
BOMBAY.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

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SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
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ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

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In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

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PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show :—
New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,

Would recommend the various undernoted Sausages to their Customers. This they can do with the utmost confidence, as the pork from which these Sausages are manufactured is bred and carefully fed at their own farm, Garthdee.
OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE and TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.
SMOKED SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
HAM and CHICKEN SAUSAGES.
All Tins sent out by J. M. & S. are stamped—
"J. MOIR & SON," ABERDEEN.
None other are genuine.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums, and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34, and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, After-dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per dozen
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
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PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27 per dozen.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS.—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS.—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
BASS'S PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO H.M. THE QUEEN, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB. THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
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LONDON HOUSES .... 41, MARK LANE, E.C.; 20, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.
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CALCUTTA HOUSE .... 10, HARE STREET.
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C. P. & Co. have pleasure in submitting a revised abstract of their well-known BRANDS.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at their Offices.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 32*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 84.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
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MARCOBRUNNER— Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
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The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry,—nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*.

TERMS.

Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE OCTOBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF PEKIN.

JAMES BOGIE,
Bombay, 22nd January 1872. Wholesale Agent.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers :—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this "season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has "already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED
TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE,
OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of

JAMES AITKEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,
JAMES BOGIE,
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
WINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO.—Indescribably soft, A standard Wine. Rs. 32. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KINLOCH'S REFORM SHERRY.—Another shipment of this favorite Wine just landed ex "Saladin." Rs. 18.

KINLOCH'S FINE OLD PORT.—The taste of Messrs. Kinloch & Co. shines very conspicuously in the selection of this Wine. Quarts, Rs. 25. Pints, Rs. 13.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—From J. J. BORDES, the sole authorised shipper. In very fine order. Quarts, Rs. 36. Pints, Rs. 19.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE.—Numerous enquirers will be glad to learn that this fine Wine is again in stock. Its increasing reputation has induced the shippers to make larger consignments. Few Wines in this market match it. Quarts, Rs. 32. Pints, Rs. 17.

KEMP'S No. 1 BRANDY.—Rs. 38.

KEMP'S No. 2 BRANDY.—Rs. 27. No. 2 is a very fine spirit, believed to be superior to anything now in the market. No. 1 is probably equal to any Brandy that ever has, or will be, produced.

KINLOCH'S BRANDY.—Another of those choice Cognacs which the Undersigned are in the habit of importing. Rs. 30.

KEMP'S BURGUNDIES.—Of exquisite bouquet and flavour. A rare treat for Christmas.
Pommard, Rs. 16 per dozen.
Beaune, " 18 "

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—Rs. 9.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all table beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" PALE ALE.
TRADE A MARK
REGISTERED.

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co., having increased their supplies to the Bombay Market, desire to draw the attention of Dealers and the Public to the fact that all their shipments in Bottles are now bottled by themselves, and are forwarded direct from their Brewery.

Having had a lengthened experience, practically derived from extensive shipments, they prepare their liquors with the utmost care to suit a tropical climate, and as they are both Brewers and Bottlers, their shipments may be relied on as being perfectly free from all adulteration. Supplies can be had from all respectable Shopkeepers at Outstations as well as in Bombay.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agent of Messrs. Aitken & Co.

N. B.—The Corks are branded James Aitken & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AITKEN'S BEER, VIA SUEZ.

A SMALL SHIPMENT, per Steamer ADA, from London, EXPECTED in a FEW DAYS.

JAMES BOGIE,
Bombay, 22nd January 1872. Wholesale Agent.

GIESLER'S AND PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST CHAMPAGNE,
LIVINGSTON and NIVEN'S PALE DRY SHERRY,
At Reduced Prices to close a Consignment.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—
Messrs. Livingston and Niven's SHERRY, in one Dozen Cases .... at Rs. 20 per Case.
Do. in Quarter Casks, of about 27 Galls. at Rs. 220 per Cask.
Perrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE .... at Rs. 35 per Doz.
Giesler & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE .... at Rs. 36 per Doz.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

HOTELS.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

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N. V. CURRANEE & CO.
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.

WE have much pleasure in notifying that We have now received an entirely NEW STOCK of fine London-made JEWELLERY, consisting of—
SUITS,
BRACELETS,
EARRINGS,
LOCKETS,
CHAINS, &c.
Suitable for
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PALANQUIN CLOCKS—
STRIKING,
REPEATING,
ALARUMS,
MINIATURES.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
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